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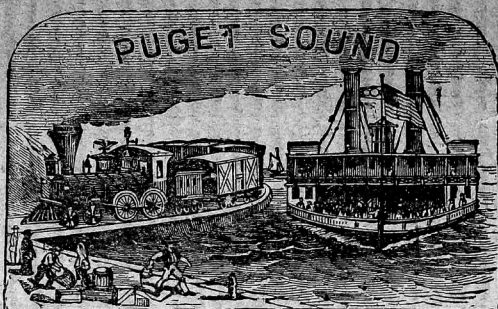


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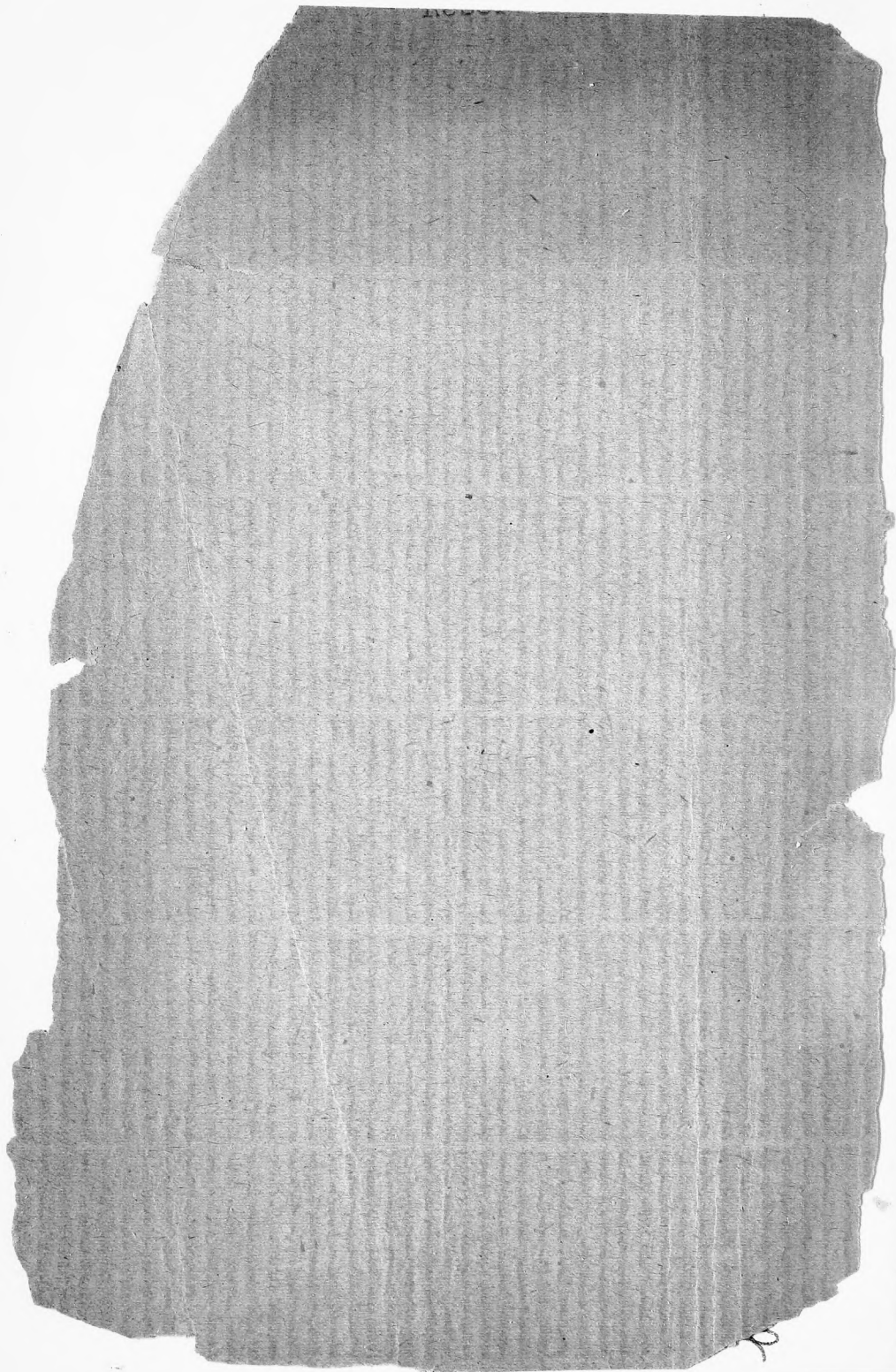
THURSTON CO., WASHINGTON

BY

J. C. RATHBUN,
EDITOR OF THE PALLADIUM,

OLYMPIA, WASH.
1895.

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ECTION



HISTORY

OF

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John
J. C. RATHBUN,
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PREFACE.

It is customary for books to have a Preface or an Introduction or both. Sometimes the author ought to write it, sometimes the publisher. Sometimes it aids the reader to understand the motives and purpose of the publication; sometimes it is an apology for the book's existence.

If the following pages need an Introduction it must of necessity be for the benefit of those readers who have not read the series of articles on the History of Thurston county as they have appeared in the Palladium during the past year.

A few years ago the writer became cognizant of many important events that had transpired at Olympia and in Thurston county that deserved to be preserved for future use and reference. The further his researches extended the more he became impressed with the importance of gathering from the pioneers that fund of historic information which reposed largely in their memories. He speculated that it is now comparatively easy to gather much historical matter which, a few years hence, it would be impossible to gather at all.

While in this frame of mind he went to work, as his idle moments occurred to accumulate in a connected way the many interesting events that have occurred in Thurston county since its

first settlement. In doing so, he doubtless accumulated much matter that is unimportant and, as is to be expected, has failed to obtain some that deserves to have a place in our local history. Nor is this surprising but notwithstanding these imperfections he thinks his labors will make easier the work of him who next puts forth efforts on the same line and also make a story that will be of interest to the residents of Thurston county and to the many who did pioneer work here but have since made their homes in other places.

Doubtless an explanation, some may call it an apology, might be made for the mechanical appearance of the work. The only one at hand is this: as each weekly article was published in the Palladium the type was taken to the job printing room and a book form made up and printed. During the year several pressman have had a hand at the work, which accounts for many imperfections that the experienced pressman and bookmaker will readily detect.

The writer is under obligations to many old settlers who have favored him with data but owing to their number he must forego the pleasure of mentioning them in this connection.

J. C. R.

Olympia, Wash., December, 1895.

HISTORY OF THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

FROM 1845 TO 1895.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

To properly appreciate the motives of and external influences surrounding the first settlers north of the Columbia river and particularly in the region of Puget Sound, it is necessary to refer briefly to that event known in American history as the Oregon Question and to show how the Sound country came to be a part of the United States, instead of a part of British America. It has been stated in public addresses that the present state of Washington was acquired from France as a part of the Louisiana purchase in 1804. The weight of authority is against that proposition.

Nations acquire title to territory in one of four ways: (1) By immemorial occupation; (2) by conquest; (3) by pur-

chase or gift, and (4) by discovery followed by occupation. The discovery of the mouth of a river and the occupation of the territory give title, by the Law of Nations to the territory drained by the river and its tributaries.

Applying the facts of history to these principles of international law, as the same bears upon the Puget Sound settlement, we find:

FIRST. In 1792 Vancouver, an English navigator entered and took possession of the sound country in the name of his sovereign.

SECOND. In the same year Captain Robert Gray, of the ship Columbia, sent out by a company of Boston merchants, entered the mouth of the great river on the western coast of the United States and gave it the name of

his ship. Neither discovery was followed by occupation and no attention was paid to them until 1804.

THIRD. In 1804 President Jefferson sent out two surveyors, Merriwether Lewis and William Clark and in 1806 these men explored the country west of the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia river.

FOURTH. In 1811 John Jacob Astor, an American merchant, established a trading post at Astoria.

FIFTH. In 1813, by the treachery of the manager of this post, the valuable property was transferred to an English company and a British war sloop, took possession, hoisted the British flag and changed the name to Fort George.

SIXTH. In 1814, by the treaty which concluded the war of 1812, this property was ceded back to the United States. British fur and trading companies however, continued to operate in this region and lost no opportunity, to so shape matters that they could regain possession of the territory.

Thus after the United States by Captain Gray had discovered the country in 1792; after it had been explored by the authority of the president; after a citizen of the United States had established a trading post there; after it had been acknowledged as belonging to the United States by a treaty which terminated a war, yet the United States acknowledged that it did not know whether it owned Oregon or not.

SEVENTH. In 1818 it agreed with Great Britain upon a joint occupancy of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains in the following terms: "That any country claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same be free and open for the term of ten years to the

subjects, citizens and vessels of the two powers."

This opened the country to the free movements of the British fur and trading companies and England gained by diplomacy what belonged to the United States through discovery and occupation.

EIGHTH. At the expiration of the ten years or in 1828 the treaty was renewed for an indefinite period of time, terminable, however, on a year's notice by either party to the other. For present purposes it is not intended to go into the details of events that transpired during those years. There were the Hudson's Bay company, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; there were speculators, Indians, priests, explorers and adventurers of all sorts. Troubles were growing; murders were committed. Yet in spite of these, immigration was turning westward.

NINTH. In 1844 the United States gave to England notice that it desired to terminate the treaty of 1818 and in 1847 the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was made the international boundary from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; thence through the middle of said channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific. The free navigation of the Columbia river was given to the Hudson's Bay company and other British subjects. If the British government had any claim to the Puget Sound basin through the discovery of Vancouver in 1792 it was surrendered by this treaty of 1846.

Though not germane to present purposes, it might be added that subsequent to the convention of 1846, England claimed that Rassario's strait was the channel intended while the United States insisted upon Canal de Haro. Both are deep sea channels and between lies the Island of San Juan occupied by the Hudson's Bay

Company. In 1858 the two governments agreed upon a joint occupancy of the disputed island. By the convention of 1871 which was called to settle the Alabama claims, the north-west boundary question was referred to Emperor William of Germany for arbitration. The decision was in favor of the United States and in November 1872 the British garrison was withdrawn. The disputed island is the present county of San Juan of this state.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Reference has been made to the Louisiana Purchase and a few facts concerning that event are stated.

Four nations were concerned in the boundaries to Louisiana: France, who was making the purchase, England who owned the country to the north and Spain who owned the Floridas on the south-east and Texas and California on the southwest. The south-western limit, in the treaty, was defined as "along the main channel of the Sabine river from its mouth to the thirty-first parallel of latitude: thence due north to Red river; thence up that stream to the one hundredth meridian of longitude; thence due north to the Arkansas river; up that river to its source; thence north along the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the forty-second parallel of latitude." The United States and France, the parties to the deal, were willing the southern boundary should then extend along that parallel to the Pacific. This was satisfactory to England but Spain, who owned California, objected and the matter rested until 1819. In a convention of that year, the United States made a concession relating to Texas, and Spain yielded Florida and Oregon.

The decade of the 40's witnessed a tremendous immigration to the north-west. The country was occupied by servants and employes of the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter established

forts and trading posts in different parts of the country, all tending to establish an accupation of the country that would ultimately save it to the British flag. They had twenty-three forts and five trading stations. At the mouth of the Cowlitz they had a farm and small post and a more extensive farm twenty-five miles up the river. At Vancouver they built a stockade. This fort was the general depot for the southwestern branch of their system. Several of their institutions were established east of the mountains. On Puget Sound was Fort Nisqually, formerly a stockade. They also had two steamers with which they entered the bays and rivers along the coast from Mexico to Russian America, now Alaska, to subserve their interests. They had thoroughly explored the country and knew its topography. There was little likelihood of immigration setting in in the Sound country except it entered by the way of Vancouver and the Cowlitz river. By strategy and deception the occupants at Vancouver and Cowlitz sought to turn the tide of immigration to the Willamette valley and to deter it from Puget Sound. The Hudson's Bay people relied upon the near future to fix the Columbia river as the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain and looked jealously upon an effort to found homes north of that stream.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In the immigration of 1844 was a company from Missouri, destined for the Rogue river valley in Southern Oregon. They came down the Columbia river and camped at Washougal near Fort Vancouver. In the party was Michael T. Simmons and George Bush with their families. They had been neighbors in Missouri. George Bush was a mulatto, but a man of true merit and sterling manhood. The efforts of the Hudson's Bay people at

Vancouver to keep people from going to the Sound country had its effect upon Simmons and with his true Americanism and inherent combativeness he proposed to resent the interference of the Britishers and to fight his way to Puget Sound.

The provisional government of Oregon had passed a law excluding from the territory all free negroes and mulattoes. George Bush concluded that the Rogue river valley was no place for him and that, should the Sound Country ultimately become Britain or American, so long as the British claim prevailed, his color would not deter him from asserting his manhood nor deprive him of the protection of her institutions.

In December 1844, Col. Simmons, who had been designated by the company as the one to make a reconnaissance of the Sound country, started in company with Messrs. Loomis, Williamson and three brothers, John, Henry and James Owens. They travelled up the Cowlitz to the forks when their provisions became short and the navigation of the stream discouraging. The Colonel, however, who had a fair share of superstition in his nature, said afterwards that he really turned his face "homewards" because of a vision he had before leaving Missouri, indicating that he would find just such a place as the Forks of the Cowlitz, and be compelled to abandon his enterprise. In that place he saw mapped out the spot which appeared to him in his dream.

Colonel Simmons, on his return, determined to resume the exploration at a more fitting season. This he did, but none of the others attempted the journey again.

In April 1845, while at Washougal, Mrs. Simmons gave birth to a son, Christopher C., the first white American child born North and West of the

Columbia river, and the first white male child within the confines of the present State of Washington. The first white American child born in Washington was a daughter of Mrs. Marcus Whitman, at Wailatpu, in the present county of Walla Walla, several miles east of the Columbia river.

In July, 1845, Colonel Simmons again started from the Columbia for Puget Sound, accompanied by George Wanch afterwards a settler near Skookumchuck, William Shaw (father of Colonel B. F. Shaw, of Vancouver, the famous Indian fighter) and seven others, none of whom, however, settled in the country, save Simmons and Wanch.

Colonel Simmons and party upon reaching the Cowlitz prairie, procured the services of Peter Bercier, as guide and started for the Sound. It is proper to add that they learned at this point that John R. Jackson had been in the vicinity just before, and being pleased with the country had made a location and was then upon his return to Oregon City for his stock and effects. Thus, it will be observed, that while Colonel Simmons had essayed, in the winter of 1844-5, the first exploration with a view to settlement, that John R. Jackson had made the first location. For both of these old settlers the claim of "Pioneer" has been asserted.

Colonel Simmons and party reached the shores of Puget Sound in August and obtaining canoes, went down the Sound examining the various points, passed around the north end of Whidby's Island, returning through Deception Pass came back on the East side of that island. The party having returned to the Columbia river, Colonel Simmons and his family were joined by James McAllister and family, David Kindred and family, Gabriel Jones and family, George Bush and family and Messrs. Jesse Ferguson and Samuel B. Crockett. Peter Bercier again acting as guide and conduct-

ing through the first American colony on Puget Sound.

These hardy frontiersmen were fifteen days cutting out the road from Cowlitz Landing to Tumwater, a distance of fifty-eight miles, where they arrived late in October, 1845. Colonel Simmons took the claim at Tumwater, calling it New Market, while all who accompanied him made settlement in the vicinity, principally on what has ever since been known as Bush Prairie. This was the first settlement in Thurston county.

Notwithstanding that the Hudson's Bay people at Fort Vancouver made strenuous efforts to discourage the American colonization north of the Columbia, yet, in September, 1845, when the little band of pioneers under Simmons started for the Sound country, Dr. McLaughlin and Governor Douglas gave an order on Messrs. Forrest and Tolmie—the former in charge of the Cowlitz stations and the latter at Fort Nisqually—to furnish the party on credit with two hundred bushels of wheat, at eighty cents; one hundred bushels of peas, at one dollar; three hundred bushels of potatoes, at fifty cents; and ten or twelve head of beef-cattle, at twelve dollars per head.

The claim taken as Kindred's on the edge of Bush Prairie, as the timber skirting the city of Olympia is entered, was the first built upon, in 1845. During the next summer Colonel Simmons himself built.

On March 15, 1846, Mrs. James McAllister gave birth to a son (James Benton), the first-born of the Puget Sound Settlement.

In the summer of 1846, Sidney S. Ford, Senior, and family, and Joseph Borst, settled at the confluence of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis rivers, half-way between Cowlitz Landing and New Market.

A. M. Poe, Daniel T. Kinsey, A. B. Rabbeson, Charles Eaton, Levi L.

Smith and Edmund Sylvester arrived early in October and all made permanent settlements. Messrs. Smith and Sylvester were in partnership, and under the partnership clause of the land law of Oregon, each located half-sections of land, the former making his residence upon what is now the City of Olympia, and designating it Smith-field. Mr. Sylvester took up the claim on the edge of Chamber's Prairie, better known as the Dunham Donation Claim. Mr. Eaton made the pioneer settlement on Chamber's Prairie proper.

Shortly afterwards, and during the same month, the Sound country was visited by Elisha and William Packwood, Jackson Peters, Dr. Thomas Canby, and Elisha and James McKindly, who examined the region and returned to the Willamette valley to winter.

This year, 1846, also marked the erection of a grist mill at New Market by Col. Simmons, in which he ground wheat, but did not attempt to bolt it.

The return made by John R. Jackson, the first Assessor of Lewis County, for the year 1846, exhibits the following as its produce: oats, nine thousand two hundred and fifty bushels; peas, four thousand four hundred and seventy-five bushels; potatoes, five thousand and seven hundred and sixty bushels. Of course the greater portion of these products was grown by the Puget Sound Agricultural company, on their claims at Cowlitz and Nisqually, but it goes to show that the settlers had already begun in earnest to cultivate the country and raise the means to live.

In January, 1847, Messrs. Davis and family, Samuel Cool, A. J. Moore, Benjamin Gordon, Thomas W. Glasgow, Samuel Hancock and Leander C. Wallace arrived at New Market and made settlement in the neighborhood.

In March, 1847, the brothers Pack-

wood, Elisha and William, returned with their families. Elisha P. located on the claim now owned by David J. Chambers, where he remained until August, when he returned to the Willamette valley. His brother William settled permanently in the country.

At the organization of the Provisional Government of Oregon in July, 1845, the territory North of the Columbia river formed a single county known as Vancouver District. Sir James Douglas, M. T. Simmons and James Forrest, were the first County Commissioners, or County judges. Lewis county was organized by act of the Oregon House of Representatives, approved December 25, 1845, to go into effect after the June election of 1846 and embraced all of the territory lying North of the Columbia river and West of the Cowlitz river. At the June election, Doctor W. F. Tolmie, of Nisqually, was elected the first Representative. The county continued of the limits defined in the act creating it, until the treaty of June 15, 1846, made the forty-ninth parallel the Northern boundary of Oregon.

At the time to which we have traced the settlement (spring, 1847), this region had already attained importance in Oregon politics. Indeed, the vote of Lewis county determined the election of the Governor of Oregon at the last gubernatorial election held under the Provisional Government. The contest between Governor George Abernethy, nominated for re-election, and General A. L. Lovejoy, was extremely close. The other counties were in; and the vote stood, for Abernethy, four hundred and seventy-seven; for Lovejoy, five hundred and eighteen; Lewis county, last to be heard from, gave sixty-one for Abernethy and two for Lovejoy, changing the result, and re-electing the former by a plurality of sixteen. Simon Plemondon was sent to the House of Repre-

sentatives and A. M. Poe, elected sheriff.

In the summer, A. D. Carnefix, J. B. Logan and Frank Shaw (the Col. Shaw of the Indian war of 1855-6), arrived.

On June 10, 1847, Mrs. Sidney S. Ford, gave birth to a daughter (afterwards Mrs. John Shelton), the first American girl born North and West of the Columbia. Here, too, is another indication of progress—the first given in marriage in the little colony; "Married at New Market, Puget Sound, at the house of Mr. Davis, on the 6th of July, by Judge Simmons, Mr. Daniel F. Kinsey to Miss Ruth Brock, of the former place."

In July, Messrs. Samuel Hancock and A. B. Rabbeson were employed by Simon Plemondon to build a brick kiln on his farm at Cowlitz. These were the first brick made and, we believe used North of the Columbia. In August, Colonel Simmons, Frank Shaw, E. Sylvester, Jesse Ferguson, A. B. Rabbeson, Gabriel Jones, A. D. Carnefix and John Kindred formed themselves into a company for the purpose of erecting a saw mill at New Market named the Puget Sound Milling Company. The date of the lease from Colonel Simmons, proprietor of the claim, is August 20, 1847, the lease to continue for five years with the privilege of ten. The site described was the northwest part of the Lower Falls. On August 24th, the trail between Smithfield (Olympia) and the Falls was blazed out. On the same date the Puget Sound Milling Company completed its organization by the election of Colonel Simmons, Superintendent, and upon the following day commenced the erection of the mill, which was completed during the winter months.

In the latter part of the fall (1847) the settlement was strengthened by the arrival of Thomas M. Chambers, with his sons David, Andrew, Thomas J. and McLean, and the families of the

two first; also Messrs. Brail and Geo. Shazer.

1848-9.

At the election of 1848 (the last held in Lewis county under the Provisional Government) A. B. Rabbeson was elected sheriff and Levi Lathrop Smith Representative to the Oregon Provisional Legislature. The latter never entered upon his duties. Late in the month of August, while going to New Market in a canoe, Mr. Smith was seized with an epileptic fit and in this helpless condition was drowned. This was the first death of an American in the settlement.

Sheets of a diary left by the deceased show that the disease, to which he had long been subject, preyed upon his spirits, and his dreamy loneliness, so often referred to and graphically portrayed in his melancholy record, excites warmest sympathy. He was a man of considerable culture, a genial conversationalist and of refined sensibility. His recorded thoughts amid his desolation, and oft-repeated discouragement, exhibit him as a religious enthusiast, passionately grateful to Providence for the occasional revival from gloom and the temporary enjoyment of renewed health between the attacks of disease. His journal bears testimony to the attentive kindness of his partner, Mr. Sylvester, who passed as much time with him as the labors on the farm would admit, and when he is unable to chronicle that "Sylvester was at home today," such recitals as this appear: "The first canoe today has just passed;" "nothing stirring;" "not even an Indian has been seen today."

How like a vision the scene must have appeared that beautiful October morning when he came down from New Market and gazed for the first time upon the enchanting view spread out before him! Stretching off to the north the placid waters of the beautiful

bay, its shores lined with the primeval forests; in the back ground the white peaks of the Olympics, to the right the grand old Rainier — while all around were the gigantic forests of fir and cedar! What wonder that his soul swelled with the grandeur of the occasion! And to contemplate that this scene, in all its magnificence, was his for the taking! Could man more proudly plan the site for a future city? But fate willed otherwise and through those inscrutable ways of Providence the headwaters of that little bay pass to history with a name, a glory and a prestige that almost hides the memory of its first beholder.

Shortly after Mr. Smith's decease Sylvester abandoned the prairie claim and became the permanent occupant of Smithfield. It is proper to add here that the "partnership clause" of the land law of the Oregon provisional government authorized the occupancy of claims by each partner for the common benefit of the firm. Thus while Smith resided on the "Smithfield claim," Sylvester owned an equal interest in it; Smith enjoyed the same relation to the prairie farm. Mr. Sylvester as survivor succeeded to the right of the firm and became the sole possessor of the claim, now the site of the city of Olympia. Here he built the first hotel. It was of logs, 16x24 feet, containing two rooms. Guests were accommodated on bunks in the attic.

On June 14, 1848, Rev. Pascal Ricard with a small party of Oblat missionaries, established the mission of St. Joseph on the East side of Budd's Inlet, about a mile North of Sylvester's claim. Shortly after, Samuel Hancock located the claim on the West side of the inlet, subsequently occupied by Konrad Schneider, and built a warehouse and wharf.

At the time, summer 1848, there was but one grain cradle North of the Co-

lumbia which was the property of Jesse Ferguson. Messrs. Ferguson and Rabbeson concluded to go to the Cowlitz farms and put in the season cradling wheat, but the French settlers scouted the idea that grain could be saved in any other way than with the sickle; but as laborers were few and crops heavy the experiment was permitted by old Simon Plemondon, so much to the satisfaction of himself and others, that the cradling party had all the work they could perform that harvest.

On August 14, 1848, the act of Congress establishing the Territorial government of Oregon was approved. The territory thus acquired included all the Pacific possessions of the United States North to the thirty-second parallel, the northern boundary being the line fixed by the treaty of June 15, 1846, between Great Britain and the United States.

It was during this fall that the so called Puget Sound Agricultural Company conceived the idea of making claim under the treaty to the immense tract called the Nisqually claim. At that time they proposed to set a title to land South of the Nisqually river and with that view drove a large herd of cattle across the stream. On learning this the American residents called a meeting, over which Colonel Isaac N. Ebey, who had just arrived in the country, presided. Messrs. A. B. Rabbeson and Jesse Ferguson were appointed a committee to wait on Dr. W. F. Tolmie, agent of the company, and protest against such an act. One week's time was allowed the corporation to remove their stock to the north side of the river, the present dividing line between the counties of Pierce and Thurston. The demand of the settlers was complied with and the claim of the Puget Sound Company limited to the demand of all the valuable portion of present Pierce county.

As soon as the gold discoveries in California had become known in Oregon there was a general rush of the male population to the mines. Many abandoned their farms neglecting to sow or put in crops; many of those who had taken that precaution failed to return until after the harvest.

Thus, to a great extent the labors of this season were materially valueless. While money and "dust" became plentiful, improvements were suspended; no buildings were erected; the mills stood idle; all industrial pursuits stagnated and the prices of labor and produce advanced to exorbitant rates. While it is doubtless true that the development of the great mineral wealth to California attracted the world's attention to the Pacific coast, hastened its settlement, opened new avenues of commerce, materially added to the wealth of the world and almost revolutionized trade, yet it cannot be denied that the California gold stampede of 1848-49 was a most grievous check to the healthy growth of Oregon Territory. The great exodus of this year was a notable event in history and it required years of steady, sober advancement and industry to recuperate from its consequences.

Notice has already been taken of the Oregon Organic Act, approved August 14, 1848. Contemporaneous with its passage, General Joseph Lane had been appointed governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and he with Joseph L. Meek, the first United States Marshal, crossed the plains, reaching Oregon City, March 2, 1849. General John Adair, Collector at Astoria, established as a port of entry by the same act, arrived by sea at his post in the latter part of the same month. Hon. William P. Bryant Chief Justice; Peter H. Burnett (afterward the first Governor of the State of California),

and James Turney constituted the Supreme Court but of these the Chief Justice alone accepted the appointment. William A. Hall was commissioned in place of Mr. Turney, September 1, 1848 but resigned November 22nd when Hon. O. C. Pratt was appointed. Governor Lane issued his proclamation May 13th, dividing the territory into Judicial districts and assigning the Judges. The county of Vancouver with several counties south of the Columbia, constituted the first judicial district to which was assigned Chief Justice Bryant; to the second lying wholly south of the Columbia, was assigned Hon. O. C. Pratt; Lewis County alone constituted the Third Judicial district, and to it there was no judge to assign. Although within an organized territory of the United States, yet not an official clothed with federal or military authority was present north of the Columbia river, to afford protection or confidence to its growing settlements.

In the winter of 1849, Messrs. Ebey, Shaw, Moore, Jackson and Sylvester bought the brig *Orbit*. She arrived at Olympia January 1, 1850 where she loaded a cargo of piles for San Francisco. Col. Simmons afterward purchasing the interest of Jackson. This was the first American vessel owned by Washington Territory residents hailing from Olympia, Puget Sound.

By proclamation of Governor Lane, the country north of the Columbia, together with Clatsop county (now in Oregon) south, constituted a Council as well as a Representative district. At the election provided for by said proclamation, the first under the territorial organization, Samuel T. McKean of Clatsop, and Michael T. Simmons of Lewis were elected first Councilman and Representative respectively. This Assembly convened at Oregon City, July, 1849, and continued in session one hundred days.

THE INDIANS.

The history of all settlements in the New World begins with relations with the Indians; sometimes this relation has been peaceful and pleasant but oftener stormy and troublesome. The settlement at the head of Puget Sound is no exception. From the time that Col. Simmons and his party blazed their trail from the Cowlitz to Newmarket, the growth of the colony and the march of improvement have been the outcome of a conflict, either peaceful or stormy, with the copper colored sons of the forest.

In contemplating the history of the Sound country and the Indian as he plays a part in that history, numerous queries relating to the aboriginal force themselves on the historians' attention. Their origin, their manners, their customs, their language, their religions, their business habits, their family relations—all arise in the mind and a dissertation on each topic, though interesting, would be rather foreign to present purpose.

The origin of the American Indian is a subject of speculation and research. That they belong to the older races of mankind is not doubted. But neither their history nor the circumstances or date of their advent to the New World has revealed itself to delvers in prehistoric realms. Theories have been advanced and traced; but they still remain theories.

The legends of the Indians themselves shed no light. Ask them concerning their origin and the answer is: "Sackaly tyee mamock nasika" (man on high made us.) This statement, too, embodies the most of their religious sentiments. The Indian language is an interesting study but it, too, is outside our present intentions. Their vocabulary is a limited one: the tone the accent and the facial expression very largely taking the place of words.

The American Indian belongs to several distinct families or nations, and these again are composed of tribes. West of the Rocky Mountains were four nations; the Shoshones, the Selish, the Klamaths and the Californians. The present state of Washington was occupied by the Selish.

The tribes of each nation were similar in the main although differences existed in their language but not of such character as to prevent intercourse among them.

The present language of the Puget Sound Indians is a jargon, compiled and introduced among the Indians by a trader at Astoria and was subsequently adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company at their trading stations and became the common trading language with the Indian Tribes.

In the spring of 1848 Thomas W. Glasgow visited Whidby Island and took the claim known as Ebey's Landing, opposite Port Townsend. He erected his cabin, planted wheat and potatoes, then returned to Newmarket and induced Carnefix and Rabbeson to accompany him to his new home. They determined to explore Hood's canal on their voyage thither, and went by canoe to the head of Skookum bay and from thence carried their bark over the portage to the head of the former. Here they found Indians in large numbers, many of whom had never seen a white man. While camped at the mouth of the Skokomish river, it was the turn of Carnefix to cook and attend to camp-work. An old Indian chief seeing this, concluded Mr. Carnefix must be a slave and so expressed a desire to purchase him, offering a large number of skins, muskets, blankets and two Indian henchmen. His companions joked Carnefix so much on this would-be commercial transaction that he abandoned the trip and came back. Glasgow and Rabbeson continued their exploration

by themselves, and finally arrived in July at Glasgow's house on the island. They had not long been there when there assembled a Grand Council of the Puget Sound tribes of Indians, invited by Patkanim, chief of the Snoqualmie nations, to discuss the propriety of resisting the further progress of American settlements. The proceedings commenced with a grand hunt. A net or corral was built of willow brush, with wings stretching across the island from the head of Penn's Cove to what is now called Ebey's Landing. A drive was made with dogs, and upwards of sixty deer secured for the feast. Next the council assembled and many speeches were made. Patkanim urged that if the Americans were allowed to settle in the country they would soon outnumber the Indians, and that the latter would be transported in fire-ships to a distant country where the sun never shone and there left to die; that they could easily exterminate the few now in the country, which would discourage others from coming; by the death of these here the Indians would acquire a large amount of property. The last argument he dwelt upon with great earnestness. The Upper Sound Indians, who had lived among the whites, strenuously resisted any hostile movement. Sno-ho-dum-tah, principal chief of the Indian bands above Newmarket, familiarly known to the settlers as "Old Gray-Head, was the champion of peace. He said that before the advent of the Americans, it was common for the strong tribes on the Lower Sound to make war upon them, the weaker, carry off their people and enslave them; but now the presence of the white man afforded them security and discouraged such wars; that they had found the "Boston" (the Indian word for distinguishing an American from a British subject, called by them "King George,")

was just and honorable in all his dealings. This refusal on the part of the Upper Sound Indians created great excitement and nearly provoked a conflict on the council ground. Rabbeson became alarmed and fled the settlement, while two days afterwards Glasgow was compelled to abandon everything and only by the assistance of a friendly Indian did he effect his escape.

It was fortunate for the little settlement that they recognized rules governing intercourse or trade with the Indians. The latter were to be protected in their rights. A complaint of injustice at the hands of a white man was investigated. A uniform price was established for every thing in trade and labor, while it was the general understanding among the citizens that a white man was to respect his contract.

In illustration may be mentioned the case of an immigrant of 1847. Accompanied by his family he arrived at the mouth of the Cowlitz river destitute of funds. An Indian named Tenas Tyee, who was then engaged in forwarding immigrants up that stream, brought the immigrant family up to the Landing, agreeing to take a paper for the passage money and wait twelve moons. Tenas Tyee held the note till it fell due and then waited upon the white man, but he not having the money, the Indian agreed to take a heifer in discharge of the debt, which offer was declined. Tenas Tyee came over to the Sound and complained to the settlers. A meeting was called, a committee of two was appointed to return with him, and they compelled the debtor to liquidate the debt by turning over the stock which the Indian accepted in satisfaction of his demand.

In the latter part of April, or during the first days of May, 1849, an event occurred which hastened the advent of the United States troops. A party of

Snoqualmie Indians made an attack on the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Nisqually.

This tribe were in the habit of visiting the fort in small numbers, for the purposes of trade but upon this occasion they were in force, their object being to settle a dispute with the Indians of the Nisqually tribe. On the trial, their number was variously estimated, Doctor Tolmie says over one hundred, while Walter Ross, clerk of the fort, gave it at one hundred and fifty. Patkanim, head chief of the tribe, consisting of several bands, was within the fort engaged with Doctor Tolmie, agent in charge. The gates had been closed and all the other Indians had been excluded. Just outside the stockade were Leander C. Wallace, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Walker, three Americans on a visit to the fort, and Charles Wren, who had but shortly before come in from an Indian camp. The Snoqualmies, led by Kussass, brother to Patkanim, and Quallahwot, another sub-chief, were armed and painted as a war party, and made other hostile demonstrations. Wallace and his companions, seeing their danger, kept their faces toward the advancing Indians and retreated hastily to the gates. Wren reached it and stood with his back against it trying to edge in. Walter Ross, with two Indians guarded the gate on the inside and refuse to open it. The Indian guard, about this time discharged his gun in the air for the purpose of emptying it before reloading which act the Snoqualmies pretended to interpret as a defiance. Kussass advanced, fired and killed Wallace on the spot. Wren and his companions made another effort to get inside, and as they passed through the gate a volley rang forth wounding Lewis and Walker as well as an Indian boy who stood within. The last survived but a short time. The bastions were then manned, a volley

fired and the Indians hastily retreated. Mr Wallace was the first American killed by the natives on Puget Sound of which there is any record. Upon the tidings of this outbreak reaching him, Governor Lane visited Puget Sound, arriving at New Market, May 17th, and being there advised of the arrival at Fort Vancouver of two companies First Artillery, United States Army, he immediately returned to that post. In June Fort Vancouver was occupied as a permanent military post by a company of the First Artillery, Major J. S. Hathaway commanding. In July Company M, First Artillery, Captain Bennet H. Hill, was dispatched to the Sound and August 27th, he established a military post at Fort Steilacoom.

Shortly after, Hon. J. Quinn Thornton, sub-Indian agent for the district of Oregon North of the Columbia, visited the Indian tribes on the Sound and after an interview with Patkanim, on his return, September 7, 1848, authorized Captain Hill to pay eighty blankets for the delivery of the murderers of Wallace within three weeks, if not by that time the reward might be doubled. The superintendent (Governor Lane) took very strong exception to this course of the sub-agent, very properly construing that such acts of outrage should be visited by a punishment instead of a premium. But before Governor Lane could countermand the offer or initiate the proper steps for the chastisement of the tribe in the event of their refusal to surrender the guilty parties, Patkanim had delivered up six Snoqualmie Indians, charged to be the murderers, to Captain Hill, who had duly paid the reward purchasing the blankets from Fort Nisqually at the price of four hundred and eighty dollars.

The news of the surrender of these Indians for trial reached Oregon City while the Legislative Assembly (the

first under the Territorial Government) was in session. This body at once passed an act attaching Lewis county to the First Judicial district and provided for a special term of court at Steilacoom, to be held by Chief Justice Bryant on the first Monday of October.

The court convened on the first of October—the first United States court held North of the Columbia river.

Captain Hill delivered to the United States Marshal, Kussass, Quallahwot, Sterhawaii, Tatam, Whyeek and Quarlthumkyne, all of the Snoqualmie tribe and surrendered by their chief as participants in the attack on Fort Nisqually. All were indicted for the murder of Leander C. Wallace. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Alonzo A. Skinner and the court assigned David Stone Esq., then prosecuting attorney of the Third Judicial district, to defend the prisoners. Kussass and Quallahwot, both chiefs and ringleaders in the foray, were convicted, the remaining four being acquitted. At the execution the next day, October 3rd, of the two murderers, the whole tribe was present besides a vast gathering of other Indians. The occasion was embraced to teach the natives that the law would be rigorously enforced against those who committed outrages upon the white settlers or their property; while, it is also interesting to note, that so sparse were the settlements at this time, that several of the jurors travelled over two hundred miles from their homes to reach the place of holding court.

OLYMPIA.

In 1850, E. Sylvester laid off and dedicated the Smithfield claim as a town, giving it the name of Olympia, at the suggestion of Charles Hart Smith, of the firm of Simmons & Smith, who had established, that summer, a store in the town near the cor-

ner of First and Main Streets. The beautiful snow capped mountains of the Olympia or Coast range, which constitutes the background of the scene enjoyed upon a clear day, looking northward from the city, suggested the name.

The mercantile operations of the little community were of the most primitive character. The first store dealt only in necessities and such trinkets as found favor with the Indians. The counter was a rough table sided up with rough plank and like most household furniture was fearfully and wonderfully made.

But during the two or three years that elapsed since Smith first saw Olympia or Smithfield considerable of a traffic had grown up. The advent of George A. Barnes, however, in the fall of 1852, with a stock of general merchandise marked a change in the character of the transactions and was the beginning of commerce on Puget Sound. Mr. Barnes' first store was on the water front at the west end of First street.

Stores were also managed by Parker, Coulter & Co., A. J. Moses, L. Bettman, Goldman & Rosenblatt, and Louisson & Co. Trade was mostly with the Indians, several hundred of them living on the eastern shore of the west arm of the bay. Their section was called Chinook street, and their central wigwam was near the present site of the Carlton House.

Congress established the Puget Sound Collection District February 14, 1851, and a Custom House was located during the year at Olympia, then the only town on Puget Sound. On the third of November, 1851, the sloop Georgianna, Captain Rowland, sailed with twenty-two passengers for Queen Charlotte's Island, where gold had been discovered. Among those who chartered this sloop were Wm. Billings,

S. D. Howe, Charles Weed, S. S. Ford, Samuel Williams, J. Colvig and the Sargent Brothers, Asher, Wilson and Nelson. On the 19th the vessel was cast ashore on the east side of the island, was plundered by the Indians, and the crew and passengers held in captivity. Upon receipt of the news, the Collector of Customs at Olympia, dispatched the Damariscove, Captain Balch, with a force of volunteers and United States troops from Fort Steilacoom. The schooner sailed December 18th, and returned to Olympia with the rescued men the last day of January, 1852.

In 1852, a superior article of coal was found, something much needed on the coast, and capital was at once invested in developing the mines. Three saw-mills were built on the Sound, and during the year quite extensive shipments of coal, lumber and fish were made. Many claims were taken up on the fine argicultural lands, and all the elements for a vigorous growth were collected. The chief settlements then in Northern Oregon were, Pacific City; Vancouver, the Hudson Bay Company's headquarters, consisting of a hundred houses occupied by its employees, chiefly Kanakas, inclosed by picket fences, and defended by armed bastions; Forts Walla Walla, Okanagan and Colville, further up the Columbia; Olympia, the new town on the Sound; Fort Nisqually on the Sound, occupied by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, besides shipping products to the Sandwich Islands and the Russian post at Sitka. These, with many settlements along the Sound, and between it and the Columbia, formed a section distinct from Oregon proper, with which they had no community of interest, and from whom, being in the minority in the legislature, they were unable to obtain many of the rights they deemed themselves entitled to. Many of them were five

hundred miles from the seat of the Territorial Government.

During the years the Hudson's Bay people were operating in the Columbia valley and Puget Sound basin a rather considerable population for those times had gathered here, and in 1845 as has been stated Lewis county was created by the Oregon legislature embracing the territory north of Cowlitz county. In 1850 the number of inhabitants north of the Columbia river was three hundred four and one hundred eighty of them were citizens.

In 1851 Pacific county was created

In 1852 it was proposed to create a new county out of Lewis, the same to include the vast basin lying west of the cascade mountains and north of the Cowlitz divide. When the bill to create the county was first reported it was proposed to name the county Simmons, but the sad death of Samuel R. Thurston, which occurred the spring before and a general disposition among the people of Oregon to perpetuate his memory, suggested his name for the new county.

Samuel R. Thurston was born in 1816 and graduated at Bowdoin college, Mass. in 1843. He settled in Iowa in 1845 and in 1847 crossed the plains to Oregon. He was a Democrat but elected to congress as an opponent of the Hudson Bay Company. While returning home from the federal capital by way of Cape Horn he was taken sick and died at sea April 9, 1851, between Panama and Acapulco. His remains were buried at the latter place.

By authority of the legislature of Oregon they were exhumed and brought to Salem and a marble monument erected to his memory. On one side was the inscription: "THURSTON. Erected by the people of Oregon." On another, his name, age and date of his death, on a third side this sentiment: "Here rests Oregon's delegate, a man of genius and learning, a

lawyer and a statesman, his Christian virtues equalled by his wide philanthropy, his public acts are his best eulogium."

At a time when his virtues and untimely death were uppermost in the minds of his people the proposition to perpetuate his name and memory by connecting it with the new Sound county met with a ready response and Thurston was adopted.

COUNTY ORGANIZED.

The year 1852 marks the beginning of organized government on Puget Sound. The act that created the county provided for holding an election to choose county officers. The election was held in June 1852 at which A. J. Simmons was elected sheriff, A. M. Poe, county clerk; D. R. Bigelow, treasurer; R. S. Bailey, assessor; Edmund Sylvester, Coroner; A. A. Denny, S. S. Ford Sr. and David Shelton, county commissioners.

On July 5th the board of county commissioners convened at the office of A. M. Poe in the town of Olympia. Arthur A. Denny and David Shelton were present and took the oath of office and appointed D. R. Bigelow clerk of the board pro tempore. This done the board adjourned to the next day.

On the 6th A. J. Simmons, sheriff, was present and the bonds of A. M. Poe as county clerk, D. R. Bigelow, county treasurer and R. S. Bailey, assessor, were approved. David Shelton was designated as presiding judge of the county commissioners court.

The following precincts were established:

Scadget Precinct: To include Whidby's Island and all islands north to the northern boundary of the United States.

Port Townsend precinct: The territory north of Hood's Canal on the west side of the Sound.

Dewamps precinct: The territory

east of Puget Sound and north of the Puyallup river and all south of Hood's canal to the parallel of the north parallel of the Puyallup river on the west side of the Sound.

Steilacoom precinct: The territory north of the Nisqually river to the Puyallup on the east side of Puget Sound and all thence due west to the mouth of the Nesqually river to the parallel of the mouth of the Puyallup.

Olympia precinct: The territory south of Steilacoom precinct.

The entire county was then a school district in Lewis county. At this session of the board David Shelton, Whitfield Kirtley and Geo. A. Barnes, as directors of school district No. 2, represented that the district had been organized and asked that boundaries be established which was granted. Dewamish precinct was designated as district No. 5; Scadget precinct as No. 6; Port Townsend precinct as district No. 7. The remainder of Olympia precinct after taking out district No. 2 was designated as No. 1.

Commissioners Denny and Shelton drew lots for length of terms. Mr. Ford being absent was given the long term of three years; Mr. Denny drew the term of one year and Mr. Shelton that of two years.

Wm. Coulter was granted a grocer's license for six month's and Edmund Sylvester one for three months. On July 7th the board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

At the fall meeting William Packwood asked for a school district between Olympia and Steilacoom, which was granted.

Mr. Packwood was also granted a license for a ferry across the Nesqually river, for which he paid one dollar.

Road districts were created and residents in each district were designated to work the roads in that district.

The tax levy for that year was fixed

at: 4 mills for county revenue, 1½ mills for the school fund, 1½ mills territorial fund and \$1 poll tax. The total valuation of the county was \$124,602. The tax was collected by the assessor at the time of making the assessment. T. F. McElroy and Geo. Barnes were appointed justices of the peace for Olympia precinct.

The first school in the county was taught this summer by D. L. Phillips.

Lewis county was a part of the Third judicial district and the first term of court held at Olympia was a special term called to try seizures that had been made by the collector of customs. At this term of the court Elwood Evans, D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks and S. H. Moses were admitted to practice law.

The summer of 1852 was a prosperous one for the new community. Coal was discovered in the Skookumchuck valley. A steady stream of immigration was flowing toward the Sound country and many claims of fine agricultural lands were taken on the prairies and in the valleys adjacent to the head of Budd's Inlet.

The Willamette Valley in Oregon was also attracting attention and considerable rivalry existed between that fertile section and the equally enticing region about Puget Sound.

In the summer of 1852 a newspaper outfit was brought over from Portland by T. F. McElroy and J. W. Wiley and the first number of the *Columbian* issued on September 11. It received a liberal supply of advertizing from the beginning. Both Portland and San Francisco patronized its columns.

The paper took a pronounced position for the development of the Sound country and at once agitated the question of a division of Oregon by the formation of a new territory north of the Columbia river.

At a term of the district court held at the house of J. R. Jackson in Lewis

county a convention was called to meet at Monticello on the last Thursday in November to memorialize Congress for a new territory.

Monticello, then an important town, it being on the direct route to the Sound from the Columbia, was located on the Cowlitz, not far from the present site of Kalama.

Delegates to the Monticello convention were elected from each county those from Thurston, elected at a mass convention being M. T. Simmons, S. D. Ruddle, S. P. Moses, Adam Wyle, Q. A. Brooks and C. H. Hale.

The New Territory convention met at Monticello November 25, 1852.

A memorial to Congress was prepared, stating the condition of this region and asking that body to create the Territory of Columbia out of that portion of Oregon lying North and West of the Columbia river. There was no conflict in the matter between the two sections of Oregon, the people of Oregon south of the river raising no objection to the proposed new territory.

In November 1852, Hon. Columbia Lancaster of Vancouver resigned his seat in the legislative Council and by common consent D. R. Bigelow of Olympia and A. A. Denny of Seattle, both of Thurston county, were fixed upon as candidates to fill the vacancy. Concerning the candidates the Columbian said, "Mr. Bigelow is known to the citizens of Northern Oregon as an attorney at law, honorable in the practice of his profession, upright in his dealings and intercourse with the world, of fixed principles, backed with good business qualifications and a sound judgment." "Mr. Denny is a farmer; plain and unostentatious, highly esteemed as a citizen and a neighbor, straightforward in his business transactions and eminently qual-

ified to discharge with credit to himself any civil duties he may be called upon by the people to perform. They are both young men of good general intelligence and steadfast friends of Northern Oregon."

Mr. Bigelow withdrew from the field and Mr. Denny was elected at a special election held December 7.

In the fall of this year a tax was levied and collected for the erection of a school house. The house was built of split lumber on the hill where the Olympian office now stands at the south east corner of block 35. In the construction the upper joists were not tied to the walls of the building. A heavy snow fell the following winter and one night soon after school was dismissed the latter pressure was so great that the walls gave way, entailing the collapse of the building. Another building was secured and Mr. A. W. Moore, the teacher, continued the school.

During the year 1852 the trail up the Cowlitz was continually lined with immigrants. Every house along the road was crowded nightly with those who had heard of the salubrious climate and fertile soils on the shores of Puget Sound.

This summer Ira Ward, N. Barnes and S. Hays started a saw mill at the upper falls at New Market. It was of a single sash saw capable of cutting 2000 to 3000 feet per day.

1853.

The year 1853 opened propitiously for the growing colonies north of the Columbia river. On December 6, 1852 Hon. Joseph Lane, delegate in Congress from Oregon introduced the subject of a new territory by procuring the passage of a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to consider the question and report a bill. The committee reported a bill to organize the Territory of Columbia, which

came up February 8, 1853. Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved to substitute the name of "Washington" for "Columbia," saying that we already had a District of Columbia while the name of the Father of our Country had been given to no territory in it. With this amendment the bill passed through the house on the 10th., with one hundred and twenty-eight votes for and twenty-nine against. On March 2, 1853, it was adopted by the Senate and received the President's signature the following day.

The act created a territory more than twice the size asked for in the memorial, being "All that portion of Oregon Territory lying and being south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river from its mouth to where the forty sixth degree of north latitude crosses said river near Fort Walla Walla, thence with said forty-sixth latitude to the summit of the Rocky mountains." This included all of Washington as it now stands, and a portion of Idaho and Montana. The act was in the usual form creating territories, and provided for a Governor, to be ex officio Commander in chief of the militia and Superintendent of Indian affairs, a Secretary, a Supreme Court of three Judges, an attorney and a Marshal, all to be appointed by the President for a term of four years.

It also called for a delegate to Congress whose first term was to last during the Congress to which he was elected. A territorial legislature was created with two branches—a Council with nine members and a term of three years, the first ones to serve one, two and three years as decided by lot among them; and a House of eighteen members, with a term of one year, to be increased from time to time to not more than thirty. Twenty thousand

dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of a census, after the taking of which the Governor was to apportion the members of the Legislature and call an election to choose them and the Delegate to Congress.

The first Legislature was to meet at any place the Governor might select, and was then to fix the seat of government itself; five thousand dollars were appropriated for public buildings, and the same amount for a library. County and local officers then serving were to hold their positions until successors were chosen under acts to be passed by the legislature of the new territory. Causes were to be transferred from the Oregon courts, and the territory was to be divided into three districts, in each of which one of the Supreme Judges was to hold a district court. Sections sixteen and thirty-six of the public lands or their equivalent were given to the territory for the benefit of the public schools.

In January 1853 the territorial legislature of Oregon created four new counties, all out of Thurston county, to-wit:—Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson, leaving Thurston county to include the present counties of Thurston, Chehalis and Mason.

In March of this year J. W. Wiley transferred his interests in the Columbian to J. J. Beebe, the publishers then being McElroy and Beebe.

Soon after his inauguration President Pierce appointed Major Isaac I. Stevens, United States Engineers, Governor; Charles H. Mason of Rhode Island, Secretary; J. S. Clendenin of Mississippi, Attorney; J. Patton Anderson of Tennessee, Marshal; Edward Lander of Indiana, Chief Justice; Victor Monroe of Kentucky and O. B. McFadden, of Pennsylvania Associate Justices. Marshal Anderson arrived early in the summer, and took a census provided for in the act, returning a total population of three

thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, of whom sixteen hundred and eighty-two were voters. Governor Stevens was in charge of the expedition sent out by the War department to survey a northern route for a transcontinental railroad, and was thus occupied all the summer and fall. Upon crossing the boundary line of the new territory, September 29, 1853, he issued a proclamation from the summit of the Rocky mountains, declaring the act of Congress and assuming his duties as executive.

During the preceding years more or less trouble had been experienced with the mails. Stages run each week to the Columbia river where connection was made for Portland. There was usually considerable necessary delay, but to a large extent the conveniences and anxious expectations of the people depended on the sweet pleasures of the stage driver. At this time (1853), the mail left Olympia every Tuesday and the fact that the driver occasionally indulged in a spree before starting gave rise to numerous complaints. In the fall of this year, however a change occurred in contractors, Rabbeson & Yantis became proprietors of the stage line and advertised to put passengers through from Olympia to Cowlitz Landing in twelve hours.

In April 1853 a bed of natural oysters was found in Budd's Inlet.

The mammoth trees of Olympia were becoming known to the outside world and at this time hewed timber was quoted at 16 to 18 cents per cubic foot; shingles at \$4.50 to \$5 per M and cordwood at \$4 per cord. During the seven years since the first immigrant came to Puget Sound immigration had been by the way of Vancouver and the Cowlitz river but in the spring of 1853 an effort was made to find an immigrant route over the Cascade mountains and at a public meeting of the citizens of Thurston county, Rev.

Benj. Close, A. W. Moore, E. Sylvester, James Hurd and John Alexander were appointed a committee to locate a practical route. In the effort they were joined by Walla Walla and a road through the Natchez pass was located. This was designated as the People's Road as distinguished from the Columbia river route. The first arrival over the People's route was a Mr. Aikin and the arrival of his party was the occasion of a celebration by both Olympia and Steilacoom.

The year of 1853 showed a steady improvement. The creation of the new territory had directed immigration this way and the pioneers of the county were inspired to attack the gigantic forests and lay the foundation for permanent homes.

The Columbian was published one year by Mr. McElroy, its founder, and in September '53 he sold it to Matt K. Smith. Mr. Smith, however published it only a few months when, on December 3rd he sold it to J. W. Wiley. Mr. Wiley changed the name to Washington Pioneer and continued it as a live local paper. The change in the proprietors marked a change in the politics of the paper—from Whig to Democrat.

The year was enlivened somewhat by the report of Indian hostilities at New Dungeness on the Straits of Fuca.

In March 1853 the county commissioners drew the first grand and petit juries for the county. The grand jury was composed of the following men who served for the April term of the District court:— Andrew J. Chambers, Nathan Eaton, Nelson Barnes, Charles E. Weed, — White, C. Ethridge, Martin Shelton, R. B. D. Shelton, Isaac B. Power, John Chambers, Nathan Pattison, Henry Barnes, B. L. Hennis, James Taylor, Whitfield Kirtley, Wm. Billings, C. H. Hale. Robert Patterson, Moses Bettman, Thomas J.

Chambers, Green McAfferty, John R. Kindred and A. J. Moses.

For Petit jurors were drawn:— John Edgar, Stephen Hodgson, Joseph Cushman, William Packwood, R. M. Walker, Joseph White, S. D. Ruddle, E. H. Wilson, Herbert Jeal, J. R. Wood, Alfred Allen, L. H. Calkins, J. R. Hurd, A. B. Rabbeson, David J. Chambers, James Blanchard, Jesse Ferguson, Franklin Yantis, Ignatius Colvin, Charles Eaton, B. F. Shaw, William P. Wells, J. M. Swan and George Brail.

A census was taken this summer by U. S. Marshal J. P. Anderson, the population of Thurston county being 996.

In the summer of 1853 D. C. Beatty began the manufacture of a line of household furniture suitable for the times.

During the summer and fall the residents of the village awaited anxiously the arrival of Governor Stevens when the governmental machinery of the new territory was to be set in motion. The settlement had an advance knowledge of the day the governor and party were expected to arrive and a committee of arrangements had been appointed to provide for a suitable reception. Preparations for a true pioneer greeting were well under way when, one afternoon the governor and party were seen coming along the trail that had been cut through the timber, a few days in advance of the time he was expected. But in their pioneer simplicity they were too joyed to see him to feel any chagrin over their unfinished preparations. A national salute was fired and the flag of the Kendall Company was thrown to the breeze. The governor in the rough garb of a bold and adventurous American freeman, was received literally into the arms of a warm hearted, patriotic people. The reception ceremonies were held at the Washington Ho-

tel, corner of Main and Second streets kept by Lewis Ensign, on Saturday evening, November 26, 1853. On the 28th the governor issued a proclamation dividing the territory into legislative and judicial districts and calling an election for January 30, 1854, for the election of members of the legislature which was to assemble February 27.

The campaign for members of the legislature was an exciting one in Thurston county. Three tickets were in the field: Democratic, Whig and Union. The Democratic ticket was:

For Councilmen, D. R. Bigelow and S. D. Ruddle.

For Representatives: L. D. Durgin, George Gallagher, David Shelton and A. J. Chambers.

WHIG TICKET.

For Councilmen: B. F. Yantis and E. J. Allen.

For Representatives: Ira Ward, C. H. Hale, J. L. Brown and Gallatin Hartsock.

UNION TICKET.

For Councilmen: D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis.

For Representatives: A. W. Moore, F. W. Glasgow, S. S. Ford, Sr. and James H. Roundtree.

The election resulted in the choice of D. R. Bigelow and B. F. Yantis for the council and L. D. Durgin, David Shelton, Ira Ward and C. H. Hale for representatives.

At this election Judge Columbia Lancaster was elected delegate to Congress.

The year 1853 drew to a close upon the sturdy pioneers in the different settlements of Thurston county with the star of Hope brilliant in their firmament. The arrival of Gov. Stevens had agitated the subject of a Northern Pacific railway and the day was pictured as not far distant when the iron horse would dash through the Cascade mountains and make the forests

ring with the rumble of his on coming train.

In December the road was cut through from Olympia to the falls, the present Tumwater. It is not quite clear when the name of the settlement at the falls was changed from New Market to Tumwater. The name Tumwater is probably one of growth, being a modification or anglicizing of the Indian name Tum Chuck. "Chuck" in the Jargon signifies water and "Tum" with the peculiar Chinook accent is intended to represent the sound of falling water. Hence in the Indian vocabulary any waterfall is called "tum chuck." As the settlers gradually learned the Chinook they substituted the English "water" for the Indian "chuck" and coined the word "Tumwater," which has since remained the name of the picturesque little city at the falls.

1854.

The legislature elected January 30, 1854 convened on the 27th of February in the building on Main street recently used as the Gold Bar restaurant. It was destined to be a historic body. Its assembling was an important occasion to the small town that was then dignified as the seat of government. The members came to their legislative duties by various routes as the stern necessity of those days determined, either by paddling a boat up the Sound or by the lonely trail through the forest. To a newspaper correspondent a few years ago, A. A. Denny, of Seattle who was a member, recounted the experiences of that memorable occasion. He said:—

"Then Olympia had only 200 or 300 people but it was the greatest and about the only place north of Portland. The entire council with two exceptions, was made up of men from the west side of the Cascade mountains. The whole east side was repre-

sented by Messrs. Tappan and Bradford, who lived at the Cascade, or Wishram, as it was known to Bonneville. Then Clarke county was spread all over the eastern country, and they represented Clarke.

"Nearly the entire legislature journeyed to and from the capital in boats and it took two good hard days' tugging at the oars to get there from Seattle. The first night out, Mr. Denny said, they usually made it a point to camp on McNeil's island but sometimes they could not get that far. By the next night, if they had toiled hard, they arrived at the seat of legislative power.

"There were twenty seven members of that now historical body, nine in the council and eighteen in the house. They represented almost every walk and calling in life, and their dress, as may well be supposed, was typical of those early pioneer days. Some wore caps made of wolf skins, while others had garments more or less betokening the period in which they lived."

Without reviewing the acts of the first territorial legislature it is proper to state that a general code of laws was enacted, besides several private and local laws pertaining to each county and the creation of new counties. Thurston county was reduced in size by taking off Chehalis county on the south west and Sawamish county on the north west. The name of the latter county was afterward changed to Mason in honor of Hon. C. H. Mason, the first territorial secretary and for a long time acting governor.

The following territorial roads were established, as were also several others; From Olympia to Shoalwater Bay with Logan Hays, B. F. Yantis and John Vail appointed commissioners to locate the same; from Cathlamet to the house of S. S. Ford, Sr., in Thurston county, with L. H. Davis, Justin Nye and James Birnie, Jr. com-

missioners; Olympia to the mouth of the Columbia river, with Alonzo Del-labaugh, S. S. Ford and Nelson Barnes commissioners; Olympia to Monticello, with Gilmore Hays, J. C. Davis and F. Kennedy as commissioners.

The legislature designated a corps of county officers in each county where vacancies existed who were to hold until their successors were elected and qualified. For Thurston county S. S. Ford, Sr., David J. Chambers and James McAllister were county commissioners; U. E. Hicks auditor; Frank Kennedy, sheriff; Whitfield Kirtley, assessor; Stephen D. Ruddle, probate judge; D. R. Bigelow, county treasurer; Elwood Evans, county school superintendent; William W. Plumb, Nathan Eaton and Joseph Broshears, justices of the peace.

Olympia Lodge No. 5 of Free and Accepted Masons that had been acting under the grand jurisdiction of Oregon, was granted a charter. This lodge is held by the fraternity as the parent of Free Masonry north of the Columbia river.

Mr. Bigelow, who still resides at Olympia found his duties as county treasurer not irksome. At one time his business called him to Chamber's Prairie. Shortly before, he had received \$1000 in silver. Having no secure place in his office to leave it, he tied it in a bag and carried it with him.

The new board of county commissioners organized June 5, and at this session directed county school superintendent, Elwood Evans to request the surveyor general of the territory to give an account of the surveyed lands reserved for school purposes that have been claimed by actual settlers, so that the board of commissioners might occupy other lands in lieu. Upon Supt. Evans' report, C. H. Hale was

appointed to select an equal quantity of land to that taken.

The license for retailing liquors was fixed by the board at \$100 for six months, and for a bowling alley at \$25 per annum.

Stephen D. Ruddle, appointed Probate Judge by the legislature, declined the position and Joseph Cushman was selected.

On July 8, Thomas J. Chambers was appointed by the county commissioners to examine and mark out a quarter section of land for the benefit of a county seat, "to be the best and most valuable unclaimed land he can find within the limits of the county and report at next term." Mr. Chambers had evidently given the matter previous attention for on the 10th, two days after his appointment he reported the selection of the south east quarter of section 19, township 18, range 1, west and was allowed \$6 for his work.

The tax roll for 1854 showed a valuation of \$418,140 and the rate of taxation was fixed at 3 mills.

This year the commissioners appropriated \$500 toward a bridge across the east fork of Budd's inlet and \$1000 for a bridge across the Skookumchuck in the southern part of the county. Frank Kennedy was appointed bridge commissioner to superintend the construction of both bridges. The contract for the former was let to J. L. Perkins for \$1550, one thousand dollars being made up by private subscription.

In December 1854 A. B. Rabbeson was appointed a commissioner to let the contract for the construction of a suitable and convenient court house according to plans that he may deem best, provided that said contract shall not exceed \$1200.

During the two and a half years since the organization of the county the records were kept in a temporary sort of way, deeds being recorded on sheets of paper; likewise the record o

the commissioners. On December 7, 1854, the auditor was directed to procure suitable books, arrange papers and transcribe the records.

The matter of improving the Cascade road was agitated during the year and a private subscription of \$1195 was raised in Olympia to put the route in suitable condition for travel. Jas. K. Hurd was disbursing agent of the citizen's committee that had the matter in charge.

The election for representatives and county officers was held in September and the following tickets were placed in the field early in the summer:

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: Wm. Cock, B. L. Henness, Stephen Guthrie, Wm. P. Wells.

County commissioners: Levi Shelton S. S. Ford, Sr., John S. Low.

Probate Judge: Joseph Cushman.

School superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.

Auditor: U. E. Hicks.

Treasurer: Wm. Rutledge.

Sheriff: A. B. Rabbeson.

Assessor: Wm. Packwood.

Coroner: A. J. Baldwin.

WHIG.

For Representatives: Gilmore Hays, C. H. Hale, C. C. Hewitt, James Biles.

County commissioners: E. Nelson Sargent, Moses Hurd, J. H. Conner.

Probate Judge: A. W. Moore.

School superintendent: Geo. F. Whitworth.

Auditor: G. A. Lathrop.

Treasurer: G. A. Barnes.

Sheriff: Isaac Hays.

Assessor: A. N. Hann.

Coroner: Chapman Turner.

FREE SOIL.

For Representatives: C. H. Hale, C. C. Hewitt, Samuel James, Wm. White.

County commissioners: A. J. Mc-

Cormick, T. F. Berry, Wm. Pattison.

Probate Judge: Joseph Cushman.

Auditor: G. A. Lathrop.

Treasurer: W. C. Dobbins.

Sheriff: J. M. Swan.

Assessor: B. F. Brown.

The issues involved in the election were the same as those that were agitating national politics in the states. The election resulted in the choice of the straight Democratic ticket. United States marshal J. Patton Anderson was elected delegate to congress from the Territory.

In December 1854 Wm. B. Goodell established a stage line between Olympia and Cowlitz via of Grand Mound, leaving Olympia on Tuesday and Friday of each week. At Cowlitz, near the present site of Toledo, it made connections with boats for Monticello and Portland. His charges were: from Olympia to Grand Mound, \$3.50; to Cowlitz, \$10.

During the year numerous improvements were made in the village and also in the country, in common with other desirable locations on the Sound. Two sawmills were erected at Tumwater. W. W. Miller began the operation of a steam saw mill a few miles down the bay on the eastside. The Masonic Hall was built this summer and fitted for the legislature of 1855. Work was plenty and both laborers and mechanics were in demand.

Edward Giddings had a wharf extending 300 feet from the foot of Main street and seriously contemplated extending it to deep water.

The project of dyking the mud flats was conceived and discussed by local capitalists.

The early advent of a railroad over the Cascades was a pleasant and oft-discussed topic. Taking the situation all in all, the actual bona fide improvements and the ephemeral speculations of would be capitalists, the year 1854

drew to a close, with the sturdy pioneers full of enthusiasm for the future, little dreaming of the dark cloud that was to descend on them ere the return of another twelve month.

1855.

At the March term of the board of commissioners, county superintendent G. F. Whitworth, represented to the board that a portion of the county and territorial school fund had been misapplied, having been, probably inadvertently, paid out upon county orders on the general fund. The treasurer was then directed to reimburse those funds from the money on hand, so far as it went and to cash no more county warrants until the amount drawn from the school funds was fully repaid.

At this term A. M. Blanchett, Catholic Bishop, communicated with the board with reference to refunding the tax levied on the St. Joseph's Mission property, but no action was taken, the communication being laid on the table.

Samuel Klacy who had been elected assessor the preceding summer resigned and Samuel Coulter was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coulter reported the valuation of taxable property at \$396,825 and the board fixed the rate at 4 mills. In June 1855 the county debt amounted to \$4,388.29.

At the June session of the board F. Kennedy, bridge commissioner, reported on the construction of the bridge to Swantown for which the county had appropriated \$500 at a previous session. The board refused to accept the bridge for three reasons: 1st, the law had not been complied with in its construction; 2nd, the bridge was not built on bents; 3rd, the bridge was not a good and substantial structure. The friends of the contractor in the town at once interested themselves in his behalf and the same day a petition with 73 signatures was present-

ed to the board, asking that the contractor be given the \$500. The bill was allowed and the bridge accepted.

The duty of locating the permanent seat of government devolved on the legislature of 1855. The candidates were Vancouver on the Columbia and Olympia. When the question came to a vote it resulted in the choice of Olympia. Hon. A. A. Denny of King county addressed the house of representatives as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker:— I propose to do now what I have not done before: I propose to say now what I have not heretofore said to anyone (if my memory serves me) relative to my views upon this location question. I now for the first time announce my purpose, to vote for the location of the territorial capital at or near Olympia; and for my vote upon this question I shall briefly assign a few reasons.

Justice to all sections of the territory require at our hands patient and careful investigation as to the proper place at which to locate the territorial capital. Its location should be central both as to its geographical position, as well as to its center compared with our population. In my investigation of this question, I have arrived at the conclusion that Olympia is nearer the geographical center than any other point I have heard mentioned during the discussion on this subject—and that it is also nearer the center of our present population. If, Mr. Speaker, you take Thurston county with its population and add it to the counties north, there will be found a clear and decided majority of the population of our Territory in those counties. If you will take Thurston from the northern counties and unite her with the counties south, then it will show a still more decided majority south. Thus it is clearly demonstrated that Olympia is about the center of population in this territory. It is as easily

accessible from all parts of the territory as any place which has been named during the pendency of this question, or that could have been named. It is at the head of navigation at a point the farthest inland, accessible from all counties north by all manner of water craft from steamer down to the Indian canoe. It is in a direct line from the counties south to the counties north, of the territory. If you travel from the northern to the southern counties you must go through Thurston or travel out of your course. If you travel from the southern to the northern counties you have to pass through Thurston. Then as to the particular location—the site is clearly eligible, the land selected is elevated and overlooks the placid waters of Puget sound for many miles to the Northward. The scenery is grand and imposing—to the north the Coast Range is seen looming up in the distance, Mount Olympus standing out in bold relief amidst the hundreds of less elevated peaks in the vicinity.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I know of no other place combining anything like the claims, all things considered, to the Territorial capital as does this immediate vicinity; hence I shall most willingly give my support to the bill under consideration. In doing so, I am influenced by no motives of a pecuniary character—I own no town lots or landed estate in Thurston county and such is the poor estimate of my vote or influence that I have not had even the offer of an oyster supper from the good citizens of Olympia as an inducement for either."

The legislature submitted the question of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits to a vote of the people of the territory at the next election in July. The campaign was a warm one throughout the territory. At a meeting in this county Hon. Elwood Evans was appointed chairman of the execu-

tive committee and issued an announcement to temperance men in the territory to form county societies.

The political feature of the campaign was also inaugurated early, by the democratic county committee calling a county convention for April 29.

The following ticket was placed in the field:—

Councilman: Wm. Cock.

Representatives: C. B. Baker, Wm. Rutledge, Jr., David J. Chambers, Charles E. Weed, Rodolph M. Walker, John N. Low.

Surveyor: Jared S. Hurd.

Assessor: W. B. D. Newman.

Commissioner: Joseph S. Broshears.

Fence Viewer: R. M. Walker.

Lieutenant Colonel: Joseph Miles.

Major: J. K. Hurd.

The Democratic candidate for Congress was J. Patton Anderson of this county.

WHIG TICKET.

The Whig convention was held on May 5 and the following nominations made:—

Councilman: B. F. Yantis.

Representatives: T. F. McElroy, C. H. Hale, G. Hartsock, Cyril Ward, C. G. Saylor, J. W. Goodell.

Assessor: Marion Sargent.

Commissioner: William S. Parsons.

Colonel: B. Harned.

Lieutenant Colonel: Wm. Miles.

Major: J. J. Westbrook.

The Whig candidate for Congress was William Strong.

FREE SOIL.

A Free Soil county convention was held May 26 and the following ticket nominated.

Councilman: B. F. Brown.

Representatives: Samuel James, J. M. Swan, Wm. White, Mr. Lum, S. N. Woodruff and Wm. Patterson Sr.

Surveyor: T. F. Berry.

Commissioner: Mr. Stroll.

Assessor: William Billings.

The candidate for Congress was Joseph Cushman.

The democratic candidate for Congress carried the county by 9 majority. Wm Cock was elected councilman. Walker, Baker and Chambers,—Democrats—and Hale, Ward and McElroy—Whigs—were chosen representatives. The democratic ticket was elected with the exception of Jared S. Hurd for surveyor, the free soil candidate, Mr. Berry being chosen.

At this election the county cast 377 votes: Olympia precinct, 260; South Bay, 18; Black Lake, 15; Yelm Prairie, 18; Grand Mound, 39; Miami, 9; Coal Bank, 18. Prohibition received a majority of 14 votes in the county but failed to carry the territory.

In August 1855 a new frame school house of two stories was erected on the site of the one that collapsed the year before. The building still stands and from 1874 to 1892 was used as a court house. It is now owned by Geo. Langridge and occupied by the Olympian.

This summer the contract to carry the mail from Olympia to Seattle was awarded to Henry Winsor of Olympia at a rate not to exceed \$1000 per annum. He was permitted to carry it by either sail boat or horse.

During the summer the work of developing the country went forward. Immigration continued and fertile lands in all parts of the Sound country were taken as claims. Forests were cleared in patches and permanent homes established.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In early fall reports of trouble with Indians in White River Valley, King county, began finding their way to Olympia and the settlers in the country around the capital manifested more or less alarm. The hostiles were of the Yakima tribe and the exciting cause of their depredations may

be traced to the origin of all Indian troubles since the pale faces first began crowding the red man toward the setting sun.

It is not our purpose to go into all the details that lead to the cruel attack on the Puget Sound settlements, but it is well for the reader to bear in mind that the Hudson's Bay people looked jealously on the American settlements north of the Columbia as tending to ultimately wrest this section of the country from the pretended claim of Great Britain and it is claimed by some that this company encouraged the Indians in order to discourage settlements.

Early in 1854 a member of one of northern tribes, the Kake, had worked for H. L. Butler, at Butler's cove, and a dispute arose over the wages. As a result of the controversy one Burke, who was working for Butler, killed the Indian. Following this murder it was customary for the northern Indians to make trips up the Sound in search of work and commit depredations on the settlements on their return.

Their periodic visits increasing in number and boldness alarmed the settlers, and Commander Swartout of the United States navy, who was then on duty in Puget Sound waters, in charge of the Steamer Massachusetts, determined to drive them out and punish them. On November 20, he made an attack on their camp at Port Gamble. Twenty seven were killed and twenty-one wounded and their huts and canoes destroyed. The remainder he carried to Victoria and flattered himself that Puget Sound settlements were rid of them. In this he was mistaken. His attack increased the hostile spirit of the savages.

At this time the strength of the fighting warriors west of the Cascade mountains was estimated at 175, distributed as follows: The Nisquallies

and Puyallups under Leschi and Quinmuth, 65; Green and White river Indians under Nelson and Kitsap, 35; Klickitats and their relations under Kanascut, 55; Upper Puyallups under O'Cuiltin, 20.

Leschi of the Nisquallies had worked up a combination of these tribes to engage in a war against the white settlements in the Green and White river valleys.

On October 14, 1855, acting governor Charles H. Mason issued a proclamation citing the fact that information had been received showing a state of hostility between the Yakima Indians and the United States government in the territory and calling for two companies of volunteers, each to consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 2 musicians, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals and 74 privates. Vancouver and Olympia were designated as places of enrollment. The proclamation closed with: "All persons desirous of enrolling will, as far as practicable, provide their own arms and equipments. The greatest possible expedition is requested as it is expedient for the companies to take the field at the earliest moment."

The Olympia company adopted the name of the Puget Sound Mounted Volunteers and was officered as follows: Captain, Gilmore T. Hays; 1st lieutenant, Jared S. Hurd; 2nd lieutenant, William Martin; 1st sergeant, Joseph Gibson. 2nd sergeant, H. D. Cock; 3rd Sergeant, Thos. Prather; 4th sergeant, Joseph White; 1st corporal, Joseph S. Taylor; 2nd corporal, Whitfield Kirtly; 3rd corporal, D. T. Wheelock; 4th corporal, John Scott.

Gov. Mason was expecting 1890 muskets, 100 accouterments, 30 cavalry sabers, 280,000 rifle caps, etc., by the steamer Willamantic. The vessel was anxiously awaited, but when it arrived, to the great disappointment of every one, it brought no

arms. Surveyor general James A. Tilton then went to Seattle to visit the sloop of war Decatur and the revenue cutter Jeff Davis for the purpose of securing arms for the volunteers. In this he was partially successful obtaining from the Decatur: 30 muskets, with bayonets, belts, etc.; 40 carbines, 50 holster pistols, 50 sabers with belts and 3500 ball cartridges. From the revenue cutter he obtained, 6 musket-oons and 6 sabers. In all sufficient to arm 70 infantry and 50 light horse cavalry.

After the organization of the volunteers Gov. Mason commissioned Chas. Eaton, a resident of the coast since 1843 and familiar with the Indians and their methods of fighting to organize a company of rangers, to consist of 30 privates and 11 officers. The order was instantly complied with and the company organized as follows: 1st lieutenant, James McAllister; 2nd lieutenant, James Tullis; 3rd lieutenant A. M. Poe; 1st sergeant, John Harold; 2nd sergeant Chas. E. Weed; 3rd sergeant William W. Miller; 4th sergeant, S. Phillips; 1st corporal, S. D. Rinehart; 2nd corporal, Thomas Bracken; 3rd corporal, S. Hodgden; 4th corporal, James Hughes.

Both companies were presented with flags by the ladies of Olympia and left for the seat of war in the White river valley on October 20, 1855. Much doubt existed as to the extent of the hostile feeling among the natives. Capt. Bolen of the Willamantic said there more Indians at the lower Sound than he ever saw before. It was known that the Yakimas were well united in a feeling of hostility, while the Klickitats were known to be divided. It was considered by the troops and authorities very essential that the first battle be won, else the neutral Indians would join their hostile neighbors.

A company was organized on Mound

Prairie and the citizens there built a block house for protection. A company was also formed at Chamber's Prairie. The late Judge C. C. Hewitt was captain of a company organized at Seattle.

On October 22, Gov. Mason issued a proclamation calling for four additional companies to be officered as were the two former. Owing to the difficulties of communication, it was deemed prudent by the authorities to have a force in reserve to be called to action in case of emergency. By the proclamation the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania and Clarke were to furnish one company to enroll at Vancouver; the counties of Cowlitz, Wakiakum, Pacific and Chehalis one company to enroll at Cathlamet; Lewis, Thurston, Pierce and Sawamish, one company to enroll at Olympia and King, Island, Jefferson, Clallam and Whatcom one company, to enroll at Seattle. These companies were expected to take the field only when necessity required it.

Gov. Mason officially appointed James Tilton adjutant general of the volunteer forces of the territory during the war. Charles Eaton of Thurston county was designated as captain of the Puget Sound Rangers.

In obedience to the governors proclamation of the 22nd the counties of Lewis, Thurston, Pierce and Sawamish filled the roll of their company with 110 men and on the 29th elected the following officers:— Captain, Geo. B. Goudy; 1st lieutenant, W. B. Affleck; 2nd lieutenant, J. K. Hurd; 1st sergeant, Francis Lindler; 2nd, A. J. Baldwin; 3rd Sergeant, F. W. Sealy; 4th sergeant, James Roberts; 1st corporal, Joseph Walraven; 2nd corporal E. W. Austin; 3rd corporal, Hiel Barnes; 4th corporal, Joseph Deans.

To protect the families located on claims, forts or stockades were erected in different parts of the territory. In

this county one was built on Chamber's Prairie and one on Mound Prairie.

The initial proceedings of the troops were to capture Leschi, the Nisqually chief who had been preparing his band for hostilities. He was an Indian of more than ordinary wealth and power and was in possession of a considerable amount of farming land on the Nisqually bottoms between Packwood's ferry and the crossing of that stream at the Yelm.

Business in the little settlement at Olympia was suspended and the claims in the country practically abandoned. Men were either preparing to leave for the scenes of trouble or were employed in the different works of fortifying the town.

On October 24th the Rangers left Olympia for the field and proceeded direct in quest of Leschi. On arriving at his headquarters they found that he had fled to the White river valley. The troops immediately started in pursuit. At Puyallup crossing the main body of the company halted and Captain Eaton, Lieutenant McAllister and a Mr. Cornell with a friendly Indian or two proceed to have a conference with the hostiles. Lieut. McAllister acted as interpreter. The Indians professed friendship and promised to not engage in a war against the settlers.

Upon returning to the command, the little company was fired upon from ambush and Lieutenant McAllister and Mr. Cornell killed. * One of the friendly Indians called Charley then rode to the McAllister claim told the family of Mr. McAllister's death and helped them to the fort on Chamber's Prairie.

A few days later Cols. Joseph Miles and A. B. Moses were killed.

When the news of Lieut. McAllister's death reached town it aroused the people to the horrors of the situation.

The number of fighting warriors was grossly exaggerated in the fears of the people. This and the defenceless condition of the citizens aroused the populace to the highest excitement. Straggling Indians were going through the county committing depredations upon the small herds. Claims were abandoned and families took refuge in Olympia. A town meeting was held at which Wm. Cock was chosen chairman and Elwood Evans secretary. Adjutant General Tilton was present. The situation was thoroughly discussed and it was resolved to erect a stockade. A committee consisting of Wm. Cock, Rev. J. F. Devore and R. M. Walker were appointed to confer with General Tilton and to proceed at once with the work of fortifying the town, and, if necessary to detain the brig Tarquina then lying in the harbor, as a refuge.

On November 10th the bodies of Lieutenant McAllister and Cols. Miles and Moses were brought to Olympia for interment. To add to the universal gloom that hung over the little community nature joined, and the bodies of these young men were borne to their graves on Chambers' Prairie under a heavy sky and during the falling of incessant rain.

The committee appointed to devise means of fortifying the town erected a stockade along Fourth street from bay to bay with a block house at the corner of Main on which was placed a cannon. In case of an attack the people were expected to seek safety north of the stockade or in the block house.

But the war was short. What fighting there was, was in the White and Puyallup valleys, in King and Pierce counties. Matters were soon quieted down and in December the companies were discharged.

On January 26, 1856, an attack was made on Seattle by the Indians and Gov. Stevens who had just returned

from the east, issued a proclamation calling for six companies, two to enroll at Olympia.

The first company to respond to the governor's call was organized on February 4th with the following officers. Captain, Gilmore Hays; 1st Lieutenant, A. B. Rabbeson; 2nd Lieutenant, Wm. Martin; orderly sergeant, Frank Ruth; 2nd sergeant, A. J. Moses, 3rd sergeant, D. Martin; 4th sergeant, M. Goodell; 1st corporal, N. B. Coffey, 2nd corporal, J. L. Myers; 3rd corporal, F. Hughes; 4th corporal, H. Horton.

A company of Mounted Rangers was organized February 6, and officered with B. L. Hennis as captain; G. C. Blankenship, 1st lieutenant, F. A. Goodwin, 2nd lieutenant; Joseph Cushman, 1st sergeant; Wm. J. Yaeger, 2nd sergeant; Henry Laws, 3rd sergeant; James Phillips, 4th sergeant; Wm E. Klady, 1st corporal; Thos. Hicks, 2nd corporal; S. A. Phillips 3rd corporal; H. A. Johnson, 4th corporal.

On February 8 was organized the Pioneer or company of miners and sappers who entered the service in the capacity of axe-men, teamsters, packers, &c. The functions of this organization were to cut roads, build block houses, guard stock and, as occasion required to take part in offensive and defensive demonstrations. Its officers were: Captain, James A. White; 1st lieutenant, U. E. Hicks; 2nd lieutenant, T. McLain Chambers; 1st, sergeant, D. J. Hubbard; 2nd sergeant, C. White; 3rd sergeant, Marcus McMillan; 4th sergeant, H. G. Parsons; 1st corporal, Isaac Lemons; 2nd corporal, Wm. Ruddell; 4th corporal, Wm. Menngle.

During the winter and spring of 1856 the citizens were in constant alarm. The seat of war was in the White and Puyallup valleys and news was eagerly sought. James H. Goudy

drove an express from Olympia to the camp, supplying soldiers with subsistence and this afforded the only means of communication.

On March 1st Adjutant general Tilton issued a call for one hundred more men, to rendezvous at Olympia for service under Major Hays and to strengthen the companies of Captains Henness, Rabbeson, White and Swindal.

In April arose a demand for better protection of the town and it was determined to build a block house, sufficient to hold the entire population. It was built of logs on the public square at the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

More or less fighting was done as spring merged into summer. The hope and enthusiasm of the settlers of the previous year was giving way to despondency. The town was slowly being depopulated, crops were not put in, improvements were suspended and the future was fraught with grave apprehensions. The only ray of light that shot athwart the horizon was the growing indication that the savages themselves were tiring of the war.

In June Gov. Stevens sent M. T. Simmons and Ed. C. Fitzhugh to treat with the Indians for peace. Their efforts ended in failure. But the Indians gradually abandoned their warlike attitude. Encounters subsided and the soldiers returned to their homes.

They were however subject to call until August, when they were formally mustered out of the service and on September 30 the horses, stores, &c. of the soldiers were sold at the post in Olympia.

The chief Leschi and his brother Queimal were induced to give themselves up to the authorities under the promise of pardon. Leschi surrendered to Col. Casey of the United States Army at Fort Steilacoom, but he was subsequently indicted for mur-

der and after three trials sentenced to hang. Queimal gave himself up to Gov. Stevens and while waiting in the ante room of the governor's office was murdered by unknown parties.

Another Indian named Yelm Jim was indicted, tried and convicted of the murder of Sluggier, an Indian instrumental in the capture of Leschi.

The case of Leschi was appealed to the Supreme court, where it was before the court seven days. In a general review of the case Judge O. B. McFadden affirmed the judgment of the district court and the villain was sentenced to be hanged on January 22, 1858 at Fort Steilacoom in Pierce county.

As the time for carrying out the sentence of the court drew near, petitions for Leschi's pardon were presented to the governor. Numerous remonstrances against a pardon were likewise filed. The governor declined to interfere and nothing was expected but that the sentence of the court would be executed. But January 22, 1858, passed by and Leschi did not hang. Indignation meetings were held and a committee of citizens was appointed at Olympia to inquire into the failure of the officers to hang the murderer. The report of this committee subjected the sheriff of Pierce county to severe censure and disclosed that the military authorities at the Fort had interfered to save the Indian's life.

An extra session of the Supreme Court was held February 12, 1858, and Leschi resented to hang on February 19. Judge Chynoweth delivered the opinion and ordered Sheriff Hays of Thurston county to carry out the order of the court. Excitement was at a high pitch and trouble was feared. In the absence of the sheriff, deputy Wm. L. Mitchell went with a posse of twelve men to Steilacoom where the sentence was carried

out and the once powerful chief of the Nisquallies paid the penalty of his crimes.

The case of Yelm Jim charged with the murder of Wm. White in March 1856 was on the court calender for several terms and came to a trial in April 1859 when the accused was found guilty and was subsequently sentenced to hang on May 4, 1860. A strong public opinion set in in favor of the murderer and numerous petitions for his pardon were circulated. In March, 1860, two Indians named Wash and Watumpa came to Olympia and confessed to being the murderers of Wm. White and asked clemency for Yelm Jim. It was argued that the war was over; that the Indians had abandoned the war path and that a little of "forgive and forget" spirit might avert further troubles. On May 3rd, Gov. Gholson granted a reprieve to August 10th. On that day the convict was granted an unqualified pardon.

During the year 1856 little else than the Indian War attracted the attention of the residents of Thurston county and the remaining history of that year is soon written. Back in the states a presidential campaign was on and politics was not entirely lost sight of at Olympia.

The election of county officers was held July 14, and three full tickets were in the field: Democratic, Whig, and Free Soil, the following being the candidates for the several offices:

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: J. W. Wiley.

For Representatives: B. L. Henness, C. B. Baker, J. Longmyer, Daniel Kizer, G. C. Blankenship, Wm. Rutledge, Jr.

County Commissioners: A. J. Chambers, J. Cornell.

Prosecuting Attorney: Victor Monroe.

Sheriff: Samuel Coulter.

Treasurer: G. K. Willard.

Auditor: Wm. Wright.

Assessor: T. W. Glasgow.

Coroner: H. D. Morgan.

WHIG.

For Councilman: B. F. Yantis.

For Representatives: J. W. McAlister, Wm. McLain, A. O'Neil, Elwood Evans, E. W. Sargent, J. Dunlap.

County Commissioners: C. Crosby, W. S. Parsons.

Prosecuting Attorney: J. Anderson.

Sheriff: Isaac Hays.

Treasurer: E. Marsh.

Assessor: D. T. Wheelock.

FREE SOIL.

For Councilman: B. F. Brown.

For Representatives: Ira Ward, J. M. Lum, W. Patterson, J. M. Swan, Wm. Billings, W. N. Ayers.

County Commissioner: J. Shaw.

Sheriff: Wm. Lyle.

Treasurer: J. Allen.

Auditor: D. C. Beatty.

Assessor: G. W. French.

The election resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket except the candidate for sheriff. For this office Isaac Hays, the Whig candidate was chosen,

School was taught during the summer in Masonic Hall, a Miss Babb being the teacher,

A private school, under the name of Puget Sound Institute, was established by Rev. J. F. Dillon and wife. Mr. Dillon was pastor of the M. E. church.

On September 6, the commissioners, elected the preceeding July, met and organized with the choice of A. J. Chambers, presiding judge. Only routine business was transacted. Edward Giddings, who had constructed the Wharf at the foot of Main street was allowed to make the following wharfage charges: vessels of 500 tons and over, \$5 per day; vessels under 250 tons, \$2.50 per day; teams crossing over the wharf, ten cents; goods landed on the wharf, fifty cents per ton.

In September 1856 T. W. Glasgow of Tenalquot Plains brought the first threshing machine to the county. Joseph Shaw opened a cabinet and chair shop.

As the year drew to a close the settlers gradually recovered from the disorder into which they were thrown by the alarm of the war whoop. Families that did not flee the country returned to their usual vocations and with renewed life and energy went to work to build up homes,

In the fall J. M. Swan platted his donation claim adjoining the Sylvester tract on the east side of the bay.

1857.

In January 1857 the legislature incorporated the Northern Pacific railroad, the incorporators being residents of Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Maine. The following were the Washington members of the corporation: I. I. Stevens, C. H. Mason, Ed. Lander, Geo. Gibbs, B. F. Kendall, Wm. Cock, R. M. Walker, W. W. Miller, W. H. Wallace, Lafayette Balch, M. T. Simmons, Elwood Evans, A. A. Denny, David Phillips, Alex. Abernethy, J. P. Keller, James Tilton, E. H. Fowler, S. D. Howe, Ed. C. Fitzhugh, Walter Crocket, Sr., L. H. Davis, C. C. Pagett, John R. Jackson, Seth Catlin, Wm. Strong, William Dillon, Sumner Barker, Wm. Kelly, Ira Patterson, H. D. Huntington, N. Ostrander and B. B. Bishop. By the charter the line of road was to commence at one of the passes in the Rocky mountains between the territories of Washington and Nebraska and connecting with such road passing through the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska as the company may elect; thence extending westwardly through the territory of Washington by the Bitter Root valley, crossing the Cœur d'Aline mountains by the most practical route; thence across

the great plain of the Columbia, with two branches, one down the Columbia to Vancouver the other over the Cascades to the Sound, with a connection from the river to the Sound."

The legislature of this year passed "an act appointing a board of commissioners and giving them authority to build a bridge across the western arm of Budd's Inlet at Olympia." The commissioners designated were: Wm. Cock, Edwin Marsh, W. W. Miller, Wm. McLain, J. K. Hurd, Jos. Cushman, S. W. Percival and Elwood Evans. The commission met February 2, 1857 and organized by the election of Edwin Marsh president, S. W. Percival secretary and W. W. Miller, treasurer. Joseph Cushman, Benj. Harned and J. K. Hurd were appointed a committee to draft plans for the proposed bridge and to make an estimate on the cost of construction. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported in favor of a bridge 1803 feet long; to contain two wenchers for draws, 30 feet wide, two openings 35 feet wide for rafts and the estimated cost of the structure to be \$3000. Messrs. Morrow of Suwamish county, McLain, Cock, Miller and Hale of Thurston were authorized to open books for subscriptions of labor, material, cash, &c.

Attention this year was turned to manufacturing and in various ways to developing the industrial resources of the county.

Andrew J. Miller had in operation an extensive saw mill near Priest's point on the Eastside and this year Wills & Ethridge attached a sash and door factory. A wharf 350 feet long and 34 feet wide was built for the convenience of vessels in loading. Getting out ship spars was a lucrative business.

Several store buildings were erected in the town.

Ward and Hays who had erected a

flouring mill at Tumwater during 1856 made several shipments.

In August A. G. Da Lee of San Francisco opened a picture gallery.

B. F. Harned built his residence near the public square.

In November a brass band was organized. There were nine members and instruction was received from Joseph Wright of Vancouver.

A temperance organization was effected.

So thoroughly had the Indian War depopulated the country surrounding Olympia that at the March term of the commissioners the election precincts of Coal Bank, Rabbeson's Prairie, Nesqually Prairie and Miami were abandoned and the territory attached to the adjoining precincts.

The rate of taxation this year was fixed at 3 mills for county purposes, 1 mill for court purposes, 1 mill for territorial purposes and 2 mills for school purposes. In a report made by the auditor dated June 26, the amount of tax levied for 1856 was given at \$3-528.55; the amount collected, \$3422.63, leaving a delinquency of only \$105.92 being less than for any previous year. The current expenses for the year were \$1854.94, appropriated as follows: County commissioners, \$170.80; clerks and judges of election, \$167.10; assessor, \$156; Coroner, \$37.50; Constable \$88.95; Sheriff, \$166.65; superintendent of schools, \$100; probate judge \$51; prosecuting attorney, \$104; county treasurer, \$51.83; auditor, \$138.72; petit jurors, \$36.30; office rent, \$120; books and stationery, \$45.09; support of the poor, \$421. The receipts for the year exceeded expenditures by \$1028.48. In closing the report Auditor Wright said: "It must be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the county to learn from the above facts and figures that the county is steadily approaching a condition, financially, greatly to be desired, namely, freedom

from debt."

On July 13. occurred the annual election. The opposition that existed against the Democrats the year before had united under the name of Republican, dubbed by the Democrats "Black Republican." The following tickets were in the field, the entire Democratic ticket being elected except the candidates for school superintendent, prosecuting attorney and coroner.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: W. W. Miller, Stephen Guthrie, B. F. Shaw, C. B. Baker, Thos. W. Glasgow.

For Joint Representative: Wm. Morrow.

For Probate Judge: G. K. Willard.

For Assessor: J. R. Smith.

For County Commissioner: James Biles.

For School Superintendent: Albert Eggers.

For Prosecuting Attorney: Q. A. Rrooks, C. W. Swindal. (Ind.)

REPUBLICAN.

For Representatives: Elwood Evans, Wm. McLain, Ira Ward, Jr., A. H. Stewart, S. H. French.

For Joint Representative: D. J. Burntrager.

For Probate Judge: D. R. Bigelow.

For Assessor: Samuel Dunlap.

For County Commissioner: J. M. Shotwell.

For School Superintendent: G. F. Whitworth.

For Prosecuting Attorney: C. C. Hewitt.

Coroner, C. H. Hale.

Gov. Stevens was elected delegate to Congress as the Democratic candidate and on August 11, resigned the office of governor. His duties again devolved upon Secretary Mason. In September his successor Fayette McMullen arrived and was received with a salute of cannon.

This year the mail contract from

San Francisco to Olympia via Port Townsend was awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

October 15th the Steamer Fairy, owned by A. B. Rabbeson of Olympia and plying between Olympia and Steilacoom was blown up just as it was leaving the dock at Steilacoom.

1858.

The year 1857 closed with the people fairly recovered from the devastations of the Indian War. But a new form of excitement was in store for the small settlements throughout the county. There had been since the first settlement an abiding sentiment in the minds of the people that gold lined the hills of Western Washington. In May 1857 a party of four men started out with a pack horse to explore the Black Hills in the western part of the county. They were gone about ten days and reported that favorable indications existed for future successful mining. A new party was fitted out secretly to renew the explorations.

Laboring under the hallucination that gold existed everywhere, Ira Ward, Jacob Croll et al ascended the Deschutes about sixty miles and returned with the report that the prospects for gold were as good as in California, but in strange contradiction to this report they brought back no mineral, neither were they successful in finding any—only "indications."

The discovery of gold in the Frazier river valley in British Columbia, afforded a genuine mining excitement. Miners and adventurers in California flocked thither. Settlers in Oregon and Washington abandoned their claims to take part in the feverish search. Olympia, being the only town of importance north of the Columbia and the first on tide water, was the headquarters for miners and miners supplies.

At the election in July a very light

vote was polled, on account of the men being at the mines. In the fall the excitement subsided and the prospectors returned.

In 1858, Wells Fargo & Co., established an express office at Olympia with T. M. Reed as agent.

The annual election this year was less exciting than the few previous ones, but resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The following tickets were at the polls:

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: W. W. Miller.

For Representatives: E. Sylvester, B. L. Henness, Wm. Rutledge, Sr., John M. Hawk, James Longmire, Oliver Shead.

Pros. Attorney: B. P. Anderson.

County Commissioner: Joseph Cornell.

Treasurer: G. K. Willard.

Auditor: Richard Lane.

Sheriff: G. C. Blankenship.

Assessor: Wm. Martin.

Coroner: A. J. Baldwin.

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: C. H. Hale.

For Representatives: Wm. McLain, J. M. Lum, A. W. Moore, R. J. Smith, A. J. Simmons, A. W. Stewart.

Pros. Attorney: D. R. Bigelow.

County Commissioner: John M. Swan.

Treasurer: Geo. A. Barnes.

Auditor: W. N. Ayers.

Sheriff: Wm. Billings.

Assessor: W. O. Thompson.

Notwithstanding the mining excitement this year the usual amount of attention was devoted to the subject of a Northern Pacific railroad. A railroad meeting was held in Masonic Hall September 29 and Congress urged to grant lands to the Northern Pacific railway. Elwood Evans was chairman of the meeting and R. M. Walker secretary.

On September 4th a dead body was found floating near Priest's point on

which was \$520. A coroner's jury found it to be that of Edward Connor, who was drowned while fording a stream that enters the Sound near that point, at a time when it was swollen by heavy rains.

Interest in fruitgrowing had attracted the attention of the settlers and two nurseries were established at Grand Mound, one by L. D. Durgin, the other by Gangloff & Moxlie.

This fall witnessed a great improvement in the mail service of the Sound. A postal agent visited Olympia and arranged for the mail steamer Constitution leaving on Monday instead of Friday. Connections were made at San Francisco by which the overland mail from St. Louis reached Olympia in twenty four days and the event was heralded as a great achievement. In November the service from Olympia to Oakland on Skookum Bay was extended to Hood's canal.

The Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute did not open in the fall of this year but closed in June until further notice.

Wm. Martin who was elected assessor failed to qualify and Whitfield Kirtley was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1859.

The year 1859 opened with the sun of prosperity beaming upon the beautiful village at the head of the Sound and the numerous settlers on the prairies around. The inhabitants had recovered from their fright of three years before and taken hold of improvements with the vigor of '52.

In May the commissioners called a special election to vote a tax of 4 mills to build a new court house. This, it was estimated would produce a revenue of about \$5000, of which \$2500 was to be used to pay existing indebtedness and \$2500 to build a court house.

The proposition was voted down by fully 4 to 1.

Politically the atmosphere surrounding the campaign was as warm as before the gold excitement of '58. Two tickets were nominated, the Democratic and Republican as follows:—

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: James Biles.

For Representatives: B. L. Henness, G. K. Willard, Oliver Shead, A. S. Yantis, Chas. E. Weed, Levi Shelton.

County Commissioner: A. J. Chambers.

Assessor: John Chambers.

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: Stephen Guthrie.

For Representatives: Elwood Evans, T. M. Reed, Wm. McLain, Abram Tilley, T. F. Berry, A. W. Sargent.

The election resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket.

During the summer, July 28, occurred the death of Secretary C. H. Mason, which plunged the entire territory, particularly the capital, into great grief. He was a young man, only 29 years of age at the time of his death, and his conduct during the Indian troubles and his courteous and manly bearing had endeared him to the people of Olympia.

On July 30, J. M. Swan held an auction of town lots in his addition on the east side of the bay.

The year 1859 was one of general prosperity for the county. Good crops prevailed in the country and permanent improvements were inaugurated in the village.

A brick yard was opened on the east side on Fourth street in Swan's addition. A good sidewalk was laid up Main street to the capitol.

The tide of immigration that had been suspended for four years again turned toward Thurston county and enthused the people with the life and vigor of ante bellum days.

In October General Scott of Mexican War fame visited Olympia on his mission in connection with the San

Juan question. The Hudson's Bay Company had occupied the Island and insisted that it was on the British side of the line.

The agitation of Northern Pacific railway continued spasmodically during the year.

The year 1859 closed with a new character of excitement, which although brief was none the less intense. The legislature assembled on the first Wednesday in December and on the 6th of the month, Mr. Short of Clarke county introduced a bill to remove the territorial capital from Olympia to Vancouver. There was little likelihood of the bill passing as the people supposed, and those not regularly members of the lobby or third house paid little attention to the volcano that was smouldering under them. On the 14th the bill passed the house by a vote of 19 to 9. The people were alarmed and every effort was made to defeat the bill in the council which was accomplished on the 30th by a vote of 5 to 4. A narrow escape! A. A. Denny, who favored Olympia when the question was first raised four years before, voted for Vancouver.

In the early part of the winter of '59-'60, the town was invested with that class of nomads, latterly called tramps, or hobos. Several fires occurred. The old block house at the corner of Main and Fourth streets was burned. On December 24th a meeting was held at the school house to discuss the project of organizing a hook and ladder company. As an outgrowth of the agitation of the question, then instituted, was formed the Alert Hook & Ladder Company. It was organized with the following officers: Foreman, C. E. Williams; 1st assistant foreman, John L. Head; 2nd assistant foreman, H. D. Morgan; president, T. M. Reed; Secretary, A. J. Moses; treasurer, W. G. Dunlap. An attempt to buy a fire

engine failed.

During a session of the legislature this winter the Puget Sound University was chartered. The trustees organized by the election of D. R. Bigelow, chancellor and G. A. Barnes, vice-president. Rev. B. C. Lippencott, was elected president and general agent. This institution was located on a point of land opposited the house of L. Offut.

In the spring of 1859 five sharks were caught at Teekalet on Hood's Canal. In the stomach of one was found a human hand in a perfect state of preservation.

The town of Olympia was incorporated January 29, 1859. By the act of incorporation the annual town election was to be held on the first Monday in April. The same act designated Geo. A. Barnes, T. F. McElroy, James Tilton, Joseph Cushman and Elwood Evans as trustees until the election in April. Joseph Cushman was elected president of the board. At the April election U. G. Warbass, Geo. A. Barnes, Edwin Marsh, W. G. Dunlap and Isaac Lightner were chosen trustees; Geo. A. Barnes was elected president of the board and Richard Lane clerk. Dr. Warbass declined to serve and Elwood Evans was appointed. The principal work of the board this year was constructing cisterns and laying sidewalks.

The removal of the blockhouse on Sixth street was proposed but remonstrated against and it was fitted up for a jail.

Contract to build cisterns at the corners of Second, Third and Fourth streets with Main street was awarded to Thomas Seeley for \$155.

1860.

The year of 1860 brought to the business interests of Thurston county a period of hard times. An exciting presidential campaign in the east, coupled with a reaction from the boom feeling of the previous year produced

a cessation of the stimulus that had urged forward the growth of the county since the close of the Indian troubles. The people began to agitate the capitol removal. The year before the scheme to remove it to Vancouver failed by a very narrow margin, and the question was entering the legislative campaign in each county.

The year witnessed enormous assessments, the basis taken being too nearly the boom valuations of the year before. The rate of taxation was 3 mills for county purposes, 2 mills for schools, 1 mill for court purposes and $\frac{1}{4}$ mill for territorial purposes.

In May the building of Wm. Wright on the corner of Main and Fourth streets was rented for the offices of sheriff and clerk of the district court.

William Wright resigned the office of county treasurer and T. F. McElroy was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The county superintendent was appointed agent to locate school lands in lieu of those taken by settlers; also to locate a quarter section for the benefit of the county seat.

This summer the town had four churches: Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal.

At the election this summer the two tickets in the field were the Democratic and Republican as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

For representatives: D. L. Phillips, B. F. Ruth, B. L. Henness, U. G. Warbas, M. Z. Goodell, G. T. Grow.

For sheriff: John Aikin.

For school superintendent: R. M. Walker.

For auditor: Richard Lane.

For treasurer: Wm. Wright.

For county commissioner: S. S. Ford Sr.

For probate judge: R. M. Walker.

For assessor: A. W. Sargent.

REPUBLICAN.

For representatives: S. D. Ruddell, Gilmore Hays, C. H. Hale, F. W.

Brown, T. F. Berry, Henry Kendall.

For sheriff: Wm. Billings.

For school superintendent: Elwood Evans.

For auditor: W. G. Dunlap.

For treasurer: Geo. A. Barnes.

For county commissioner: Abram Tilley.

For probate judge: D. R. Bigelow.

For assessor: A. B. Powers.

The agitation of the slavery question in the states had its influence in this far off northwestern territory and although the Democrats had control of the press of Thurston county the Republicans, so to speak, got in their work, which, like an entering wedge in later years split their opponents in twain.

Of the above tickets the Democratic was elected with the exception of Goodell and Grow for representatives and John Aikin for sheriff. Instead of the former, Gilmore Hayes and C. H. Hale were elected to the legislature and William Billings secured his first election as sheriff.

The legislature of 1860 took steps towards the erection of a capitol and appointed a commission for that purpose. August 24th, had been set by the commission for the opening of bids but prior to that date one of the commissioners, Geo. Gallagher, was removed from the commission by the governor and R. M. Walker appointed. Gallagher instituted injunction proceedings to restrain Walker from acting but his application was denied by Judge O. B. McFadden. No satisfactory bid was received for the construction of the capitol and the matter was passed by.

The federal census taken in the summer of 1860 showed a population for Thurston county of 1489, being 967 males and 522 females; of the males 621 were over twenty-one years of age. The population included 145 of foreign birth. The value of real estate in the

county was \$942,990; of personal property, \$586,710.

In the fall of this year a daily mail contract from Olympia to Monticello was awarded to H. Winsor.

In November the Pioneer and Democrat that had been doing noble work for Thurston county and Democracy for six years was sold by Messrs. Wiley & Furst to James Lodge.

About the same time John Miller Murphy, encouraged by hopeful Republicans came over from Portland and established the Washington Standard and at once began battling for Olympia, Thurston county and Washington Territory. Politically it was Republican and was a firm supporter of Lincoln's administration during the civil war. Its day of publication was Friday and it is now Mr. Murphy's boast that during the ups and downs of his newspaper experiences at Olympia, the Standard has never missed an issue; has never failed, during the lapse of thirty-four years, to supply the good families of Thurston county with their regular Sunday reading.

Notwithstanding the general feeling of hard times during the year 1860, the people went forward with improvements. Streets were opened by the removal of stumps and in a limited and unsystematic way more or less grading was done. A foot bridge to Swantown was constructed. The trustees elected at the spring election were: Geo. A. Barnes, Elwood Evans, W. G. Dunlap, Isaac Lightner and Edwin Marsh. Mr. Evans was chosen president. Wm. Billings was chosen marshal and D. R. Bigelow, police magistrate.

1861.

The year 1861 was one of particular interest to Thurston county, as it was to the United States. The war cloud hovering in the east cast its mighty shadow over Puget Sound. But aside

from this, Olympia had two contests on hand to maintain her supremacy.

Oregon, the mother territory, particularly Portland had not entirely abandoned the idea of securing the capital of Washington at Vancouver and when the legislature of 1860-61 convened, early in December, a bill was introduced with that purpose in view. The bill passed both houses and received the executive approval. How thoroughly Portland had done the work will be seen from the fact that the same legislature removed the penitentiary from Vancouver to Port Townsend and located the state university at Seattle.

Soon after the legislature adjourned it was discovered that the bill changing the capital to Vancouver had inadvertently no enacting clause and, as enrolled, bore no date. In December 1861 the Supreme Court met at Olympia and in one case a plea to the jurisdiction of the court was entered, on the ground that the seat of government had been removed to Vancouver. This brought squarely before the court the sufficiency of the act of removal. The plea was overruled, thereby establishing the position that the capital still remained at Olympia.

The legislature this winter cut off the south part of Thurston county and attached the territory to Lewis county.

In July the question of capital location was submitted to the voters of the territory. The whole number of votes cast was 2315. Olympia received 1239, Vancouver 639, Steilacoom 253. The balance were given to Port Townsend, Walla Walla, and Seattle.

During the spring of 1861 the permanent location of the county seat was agitated and at the May term of the county commissioners the citizens of Tumwater addressed the following communication to the board:

"We, the undersigned agree to pay

the material and land set opposite our names for the benefit of Thurston county, W. T., provided the county buildings are located at Tumwater at the next annual election, to-wit: Smith Hays, 39 M feet of lumber; Ira Ward, 30 M shingles; C. Crosby, 4 blocks of land 240 feet square; Nelson Barnes, 5 M feet of cedar lumber; Dudley Barnes, 5 M feet of cedar lumber; John Scott \$25 to be paid in lumber; E. Eastman \$50 to be paid in blacksmithing; Biles & Carter \$50 to be paid in lumber." C. Crosby and wife filed with the county commissioners a bond in the sum of \$4000 conditioned for the delivery of a deed in case Tumwater was selected.

At the same session of the board, Elwood Evans, president of the board of trustees of Olympia, addressed a communication to the county board offering to donate the public square to the county on condition that the county buildings should be located at Olympia. This proposition had been voted upon by the town at the annual meeting in April and carried.

The board ordered the propositions of Olympia and Tumwater submitted at the annual election in July. The result of the election was: Olympia, 344; Tumwater, 104; West Olympia, 4.

When the board met in November, the deed to the public square not having been made by the town of Olympia, the county commissioners did not officially declare the county seat established but adjourned subject to call. A proper conveyance having been presented to the auditor, that officer called a special session of the board for December 7, at which time Olympia was declared the county seat and the auditor was authorized to advertise for 200,000 brick and propositions to lay the same for the purpose of building a jail.

The attaching of a portion of the county to Lewis county removed one

of the county commissioners, James Biles, whereupon the governor appointed C. B. Baker of Mound Prairie to fill the vacancy. Mr. Baker had not signified his acceptance when the May term convened, and a full board being deemed necessary, Mr. Biles, although technically a resident of Lewis county, acted as chairman of the board. The rate of taxation was fixed at 3 mills for county purposes 2 mills for schools, 1 mill for court and 1 mill for territorial purposes.

The legislature of 1861 had extended the terms of county officers to two years, so that only members of the legislature and county commissioners were to be elected this year. Only two tickets were in the field:

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: B. F. Ruth, T. M. Reed, A. S. Yantis, Oliver Shead and Wm. Cock.

REPUBLICAN.

For Representatives: Wm. McLain, C. Ward, H. Kandle and D. Kiser.

For County Commissioners: G. W. French and G. W. Miller.

The election resulted in the choice of Ruth, Yantis, Cock and McLain for representatives. French and Miller were elected county commissioners.

During the summer of 1861 the Overland Press was established at Olympia by A. M. Poe.

The legislature of 1861 created a school district of Olympia. It was proposed to have Rev. B. C. Lippencott carry on the public school in connection with his Puget Sound Institute but the citizens petitioned against it. The matter was harmonized by him changing the character of his advertisement and he taught the public school at a salary of \$200.

At the spring election E. Evans, T. M. Reed, B. Harned, A. Frankee and S. W. Percival were elected trustees and Mr. Evans re-elected president of the board. R. Lane was chosen clerk,

Wm. Billings, marshal, and W. G. Dunlap, committing magistrate. The proposition to donate the public square to the county for a court house was carried by a vote of 99 to 1.

The town board, ex officio the school board, elected Mrs. Lizzie B. Smith for teacher and Messrs. Reed, Percival and Frank were appointed a committee to wait upon her and inform her of the election.

This summer the federal troops were withdrawn from Steilacoom and the people were more or less alarmed over another Indian War. The spring of 1861 opened with considerable apprehension for the future of Olympia as a town but with bright prospects for the country. Immigration was turning hitherward and the labors of the farmer had been blessed with a fair harvest. The year closed with firmer convictions for a prosperous future. The territory had witnessed a fair growth and of this Thurston county had its share. By a report published at the end of 1861 there were 53 post offices in the territory and 9 of them were in Thurston county.

1862.

The subject of building a court house was agitated early in the winter of 1862. As the question of site was an important one, serious defects in the title to the block donated by the town were discovered. The block was donated originally, in 1850, by Edmund Sylvester as a public park and was to be used only as such. No power reposed in the town to use it for any other purpose, but in 1861 when Tumwater was bidding for the county seat the board of trustees offered the public square as a counter proposition and soon after the deed was made, its nullity was discovered.

At the February session of the commissioners there was considered the proposition to purchase the Wesleyan Institute property on the corner of

Union and Washington streets. But the title was found to be imperfect and there being no funds with which to purchase the ground, the matter was laid over until the May term. Title then passed and a county warrant for \$1,000 was drawn. The contract for fitting up the building for court house purposes was let to Benjamin Harned.

More or less trouble had grown up through selling liquor to Indians, when they visited the town, and on February 2nd, Superintendent of Indian affairs, B. F. Kendall, gave notice to the town trustees that unless the practice ceased he would remove every Indian from the village. This order if carried out would have removed many efficient servants and been a hardship to most families.

This year F. M. Sargent resigned the office of county treasurer and S. W. Percival was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the spring of 1862 the town of Olympia was stirred to an exciting pitch by a course of lectures delivered by C. H. DeWolf and wife on the subject of sexual equality and a sensation was created by Mrs. DeWolf riding through the streets astride a horse and clothed in nearly man's attire.

In 1862 occurred the election of a full county ticket. Party conventions were held early and the following tickets placed in nomination:

DEMOCRATIC.

Joint Councilman: (Lewis and Chelalis) O. B. McFadden.

Representatives: James Longmire, C. P. Judson, C. Etheridge, William Cock.

Sheriff: Chas. Granger (Ind), J. L. Head.

Auditor: R. Lane, W. Kappus (Ind).

Treasurer: R. Willard.

County Surveyor: J. S. Hurd.

County Commissioner: J. M. Hawk.

REPUBLICAN.

Joint Councilman: (Lewis and Che-

halis) D. R. Bigelow.

Representatives: Wm. McLain, T. Hunt, H. Kandle.

Sheriff: R. W. Moxlie.

Auditor: A. W. Moore.

Treasurer: S. W. Percival.

County Surveyor: Edwin Marsh.

Pros. Attorney: B. F. Dennison.

County Commissioner: S. D. Ruddell.

The election resulted in the choice of McFadden for councilman; McLain, Hunt, Kandle and Longmire for representatives; Moxlie for sheriff; Moore for auditor; Percival for treasurer; Marsh for surveyor; Dennison for attorney and Ruddell for commissioner.

The subject of railroad connection with the Columbia river was agitated this year and a meeting called at Steilacoom but like so many previous railroad agitations it ended only in talk.

On October 18, the communities in Thurston county were shocked to learn of the death of Ex-Governor I. I. Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1. A public meeting was called and suitable memorial exercises held.

During the year an organized effort was made to raise funds by contributions to aid the federal soldiers. The total amount raised in the county up to October was \$2,210.08.

The year 1862 drew to a close amid the gloom of a double tragedy. B. F. Kendall had become the publisher of the Overland Press. Early in December he had charged, in his paper, that one Horace Howe had burned the buildings of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in Lewis county. On the 20th Howe saw Kendall on the street near the Pacific house, at the corner of Main and Third streets and, during an excited controversy, hit Kendall with a switch he had in his hand. Kendall ran, Howe after him. Kendall had run but a short distance

when he pulled a pistol, wheeled and fired four shots at his assailant, one of them entering Howe's left side. From the first it was thought that the wound was fatal but Howe finally recovered. Kendall's version of the encounter, as published in his own paper, exasperated Howe's friends and on January 8, 1863, Howe's son entered Kendall's office and asked to see him privately. The two entered a side room when shortly a pistol shot was heard. Howe came out, saying "I shot him in self defense." Kendall died. Young Howe was arrested and bound over to the district court. Bail was furnished and he set at liberty. He left Olympia and before the convening of the district court, a report was put in circulation, backed by a shadow of evidence, that he was dead and the case against him was dismissed. Kendall was a man of a combative disposition and although of marked ability was very vindictive. There was a suspicion among the residents at the time that his murder was the carrying out of a plot laid by his enemies among a certain faction of politicians. The pistol young Howe used was recognized as belonging to a prominent official in the land office.

The town trustees were: G. A. Barnes, Jos. Cushman, James Tilton, C. E. Williams and W. G. Dunlap. Mr. Barnes was chosen president, R. Lane, clerk, H. M. McGill, magistrate and W. B. Gosnell, marshall. In June Mr Dunlap died and David Phillips was elected in his place.

In October the teacher employed was paid \$1000 per annum as follows: \$90 per quarter out of the school fund and a pro rate charge per scholar sufficient to raise \$160 per quarter—a total of \$250 per quarter.

The history of Thurston county for the next few years is soon written. The terrible history that was being made at the federal capital and on

battle fields held the attention of the straggling settlements in this far off region.

The attention of the county commissioners was given to providing roads. Agriculture was engaged in in a limited way. The principal industry of the county during these years, as for the preceding ten years, was logging. The getting out of ship timbers for the San Francisco Market was lucrative.

Social equality exists nowhere but it is as nearly equal among pioneers as anywhere. It is not necessary to recount how a hunter shared a carcass of venison with his neighbors or how all classes mingle at the church social or the giddy dance.

Another social gathering at which the pioneers experienced unlimited enjoyment was the clam bake and although that occasion has lost its old time frequency, it is still the common gathering of the common people, at which wealth and station are laid aside.

It is not necessary to add that during these times politics were hot. A community composed largely of federal office holders had no dearth of political excitement.

In 1863 the tickets in the field were the Union and Democratic. It being an off year only representatives, a county commissioner and a probate judge were elected. The nominees were:

UNION.

For Representatives: C. Crosby, H. M. McGill, Wm. McLain.

For County Commissioner: Joseph Gibson.

For Probate Judge: F. M. Sargent.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: B. F. Ruth, R. Willard, C. P. Judson.

For Probate Judge; R. M. Walker.

The entire Union ticket was elected.

In May, A. W. Moore was appointed

to locate schools lands in lieu of those taken by donation claimants.

At the town election this year Joseph Cushman, C. E. Williams, B. Har- ned, Samuel Holmes and Wm. Mitchell were elected trustees. Mr. Cushman was chosen president, R. Lane clerk, F. M. Sargent, magistrate, and John Shealy, town marshal. In October, Mr. Shealy was requested to resign owing to an unsatisfactory condition of his accounts, and W. J. Yae- ger appointed in his place.

This year J. P. Judson was elected teacher, and was authorized to collect from the scholars a sum sufficient to make his salary \$80 per month; also enough for an assistant to make her salary \$120 per quarter, in addition to the \$50 allowed by law.

The committee on schools, of the town board, examined teachers and issued certificates.

The year 1864 in the Puget Sound country was one of remarkable quiet so far as making history was concerned.

A tri weekly mail contract direct to Portland was awarded to H. Winsor of Olympia.

A woolen factory and a road across the mountains were agitated but neither materialized.

The usual interest was manifest over the county election, at which the following tickets were placed in nomination:

REPUBLICAN.

For Representatives: C. Crosby, S. D. Ruddle, F. M. Rhodes.

For Sheriff: J. H. Kellett.

For County Commissioner: J. Dunlap.

For Auditor: A. W. Moore.

For Treasurer: S. W. Percival.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: J. Tilton, J. Longmire, W. Young.

For Sheriff: B. F. Ruth.

For County Commissioner: W. Mitch-

ell.

For Auditor: R. Lane.

For Treasurer: I. Lightner.

The Republican ticket was elected except A. W. Moore for auditor. The result on representative between Rhodes and Longmire was a tie. At a subsequent special election Mr. Rhodes was elected.

The national anniversary was duly celebrated and at the close the enthusiastic Republicans embraced the opportunity to organize a Lincoln & Johnson club which flourished during the campaign albeit the people had no vote for presidential electors. The Republicans throughout the county engaged in a general jollification. At Tumwater the explosion of a cannon inflicted an injury to Dudley Barnes.

In November the town was thrown into an excitement over the discovery of gold in the Natchez Pass in the Cascades, seventy miles from Olympia. Large numbers of residents went to the mines and for a few months Olympia, Steilacoom and Seattle were nearly depopulated of their male residents. But the excitement was of short duration.

At the town election the trustees chosen were: L. D. Durgin, Jesse Chapman, H. M. McGill, A. J. Burr and Edward Giddings. Mr. Giddings was chosen president; R. Lane, clerk; Jesse Chapman, treasurer; J. L. Head marshal and F. M. Sargeant, magistrate.

This board passed the first Sunday closing ordinance.

There existed in those days at the corner of Main and Fourth streets a large spring from which the village was supplied with water. In May 1864 the committee on streets was instructed to build a reservoir at the spring and place a pump over it for the convenience of the citizens. Social lines were then not very definitely drawn and the gatherings at this town

pump were indeed miscellaneous. The federal official joshed with the day laborer and probably his beautiful daughter flirted with the dusky Siwash. Since then the Chambers building has been erected over the spring.

For teachers the clerk was directed to advertise for proposals. Three proposals were received but J. P. Judson was selected for the first term. Rates of tuition for each term were established at \$2 to \$3 in the primary department and \$4 to \$5 in the senior department. For the second and third terms D. J. Hubbard was selected principal.

1865.

The early part of 1865 was noted at Olympia for the satisfaction enjoyed at the prospects for a speedy termination of the civil war. Joy at the fall of Richmond and grief at the murder of the president were the same here as in other parts of the Union.

The subject of a wagon road over the Cascades was again brought in the range of current gossip and speculation. On July 4 the ladies of Olympia gave a calico ball at the Olympic Hotel the proceeds to go toward opening such a road through Natchez Pass. The net proceeds were \$120. People on the other side of the mountains were anxious to have the road put through. Up to this time \$800 had been subscribed by Thurston county, besides \$500 by Pierce county. The road was completed this summer.

The county election was warm and exciting. Hon. A. A. Denny of Seattle was the Republican candidate for Congress, while James Tilton of Olympia was the Democratic nominee. The number of votes polled in the county was 362: Denny 220, Tilton 142.

The following tickets were nominated:

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: S. S. Ford, Sr.

For Representatives: Wm. McLain, G. W. Miller, S. D. Ruddle.

For County Commissioners: A. Tilley, W. S. Parsons.

For School Superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.

For Coroner: Robert Frost.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: B. F. Yantis.

For Representatives: D. Chambers, Wm. Waddell, Jos. Longmire.

For County Commissioner: J. M. Hawk.

For School Superintendent: Robert G. Head.

For Coroner: A. J. Baldwin.

The election resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket.

In July the Republicans were on the qui vive over an expected visit from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, then speaker of the national house of representatives. The party was met at Tumwater by a delegation from Olympia and escorted to the capital amid the booming of cannon. An elaborate reception was held and the distinguished visitor made one of his characteristic addresses.

The close of the Civil War and the subsidence of the war feeling brought a renewed enthusiasm to the settlements in Thurston county. Prices were good; the lumber industry revived and on all hands was the evidence of coming prosperity.

Heretofore, and at this time the larger per cent of the inhabitants of the territory were of the male sex. During the summer of 1865 A. S. Mercer of Seattle conceived the idea of bringing hither the widows and orphans of the east who were left destitute by the war. It was urged that homes for them could be provided in this great northwest and that there was a demand for wives and domestic help. Mr. Mercer had visited Boston and sent back word that he would soon leave the Hub with a large party

of widows and young ladies. Meetings were held in different parts of the territory to inaugurate a concerted move to receive and procure homes for them. At Olympia a committee was appointed to act with a like committee at Seattle. The Olympia committee consisted of Elwood Evans and wife, D. R. Bigelow and wife, T. F. McElroy and wife, T. M. Reed and wife, Francis Henry and wife, G. A. Barnes and wife, James Biles and wife and Henry Winsor and wife. A meeting was held in the M. E. Church at which B. F. Brown was chairman and a committee appointed to canvass the county for homes for the widows and orphans. Homes in the county were found for eighty.

In due time Mr Mercer with his ship load of Boston girls arrived having made the trip around Cape Horn. Olympia being the principal place on the Sound the most of them, about 300 in number, were brought here. Homes were readily found for them and they rapidly assimilated with the population.

In December a panic struck the lumber camps of Puget Sound owing to a decision of a California court that the export of lumber and spars produced from United States land be taxed \$2.50 per M.

In December the Washington Standard moved to its present headquarters at the corner of Washington and Second streets.

This year the commissioners levied a county tax of 4 mills; school tax of 2 mills and a road tax of 2½ mills.

In May commissioner Joseph Gibson resigned,

No public schools opened this year owing to a lack of funds. The school house was leased to Misses Giddings and Slocum for a select school. During the summer the school house was considered unsafe and it was lowered four feet and repaired and painted.

The town trustees elected this spring were: Charles Wood, U. E. Hicks, J. R. Wood, B. F. Yantis and Robert Frost. Mr. Yantis was chosen president; U. E. Hicks, treasurer; R. Lane clerk, and W. J. Yaeger, marshal. This board purchased a fire engine and levied a school tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

1866.

The year 1866 opened with the full quota of excitement over the split between President Johnson and congress. Olympia was largely a community of federal officers and the town probably contained as much politics to the square inch as any town in the United States, possibly excepting the federal capital. The Standard, that had been the Republican organ during the troublesome times since it was established championed the position taken by the president, but a large element in the party took the side of congress. The result was that early in the spring three county tickets were in the field as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Representatives: A. W. Cairnes, J. M. Shotwell, Samuel James.
 Sheriff: J. H. Kellett.
 Auditor: L. D. Durgin.
 Probate Judge: J. G. Sparks.
 Treasurer: C. E. Williams.
 County Commissioner: R. Frost.

DEMOCRATIC.

Representatives: Jas. Longmire, B. F. Ruth, F. Henry.
 Sheriff: B. L. Hennessy.
 Auditor: P. F. Turpin.
 Probate Judge: C. P. Judson.
 Treasurer: I. Lightner.
 County Commissioner: R. Waddell.

BOLTERS.

Representatives: J. Wood, H. Hitchcock, G. French.
 Sheriff: J. H. Kellett.
 Auditor: E. T. Gunn.
 Probate Judge: D. R. Bigelow.
 Treasurer: J. H. Munson.

County Commissioner: H. G. Parsons.

The Republicans were nominated by the supporters of the president; the Bolters supported the opposition. The entire Democratic ticket was elected except Mr. Hennessy for sheriff.

In February 1866 the fire company came out with a brand new fire engine.

The periodic agitation of a Northern Pacific railroad was begun this year and ended like so many of its predecessors.

The system of water works for the town was put in this summer and the town pump that had been so faithful in its service was abandoned.

At the April meeting of the commissioners the trustees of the town asked the county for an appropriation of \$800 for a bridge to Swantown. The appropriation was made. At this meeting of the board the following bounties for wild animals was allowed, to-wit: Wild cat, \$1; coyote, \$2.50; wolf, \$4; cougar, \$5; a grown bear, \$2; a cub, \$1. Fifty cents extra was allowed for each scalp, to pay for the certificate.

At the July meeting the sheriff was ordered to compel delinquent Chinamen to work upon the roads.

This summer Harriet F. Stevens opened a private school. In September Mercie Slocum opened a term of school in the school house.

On October 26th, S. S. Ford, the pioneer and a member of the legislative council was called to his long reward. The governor called a special election to choose a successor. William H. Mitchell was nominated by the Johnson party and Democrats and George A. Barnes by the Republicans. Mitchell was elected by a majority of twenty-three; ten in Thurston county and thirteen in Lewis county.

On December 20th, 1866, occurred the highest tide known at Olympia since its first settlement. The water was six inches deep on the floor of Bettman's store, Main street, between

First and Second.

Early in the year the town treasurer reported \$197 in the school fund and it was ordered that the teachers be paid \$175 legal tender, equal to \$122.50 in coin and charge pro rata to each pupil sufficient to make a total of \$300 for the term.

In March Columbia Engine Company was organized and the trustees asked to deliver the engine, recently purchased, to its keeping or to A. J. Baldwin, its foreman; the request was granted. George Biles was awarded the contract for making a hose for the engine.

At the spring election George A. Barnes, T. M. Reed, Isaac Lightner, Benjamin Harned and A. J. Baldwin were chosen trustees. Mr. Barnes was elected president; Mr. Reed, treasurer and Richard Lane, clerk.

The committee on schools employed L. P. Venen at a salary of \$400 per quarter.

1867.

The year of 1867 was pregnant with rather more items of public interest and local historical importance than either of the few preceding years.

The subject of manufacturing establishments was brought forward and like previous agitations, the agitation agitated. This year it was a carding factory at either Olympia or Tumwater.

At the town election in March, F. Henry, G. A. Barnes, Albert Robb, J. G. Parker and J. M. Hawk were elected trustees. The people also voted upon a three mill tax for a philosophical apparatus for the school house but it was voted down.

The political campaign started in early. The Republican party was still divided over the president's policy, but only one ticket was placed in the field; supporters of the president drifted into the Democratic ranks. The following were the tickets:

REPUBLICAN.

Councilman: Wm. McLane.
Representatives: Ira Ward, J. E. Baker, H. Hitchcock.
Sheriff: J. H. Kellett.
County Commissioners: Jas. Dunlap, E. N. Sargent, G. W. French.
Auditor: A. W. Moore.
Treasurer: Wm. White.
Probate Judge: D. R. Bigelow.
School Sup't: D. R. Bigelow.

DEMOCRATIC.

Councilman: James Longmire.
Representatives: F. Henry, E. A. Young, A. O'Neal.
Sheriff: B. F. Ruth.
County Commissioners: A. W. Cairnes, L. D. Barnard, J. M. Shotwell.
Auditor: P. Turpin.
Treasurer: I. Lightner.
Probate Judge: C. P. Judson.
School Sup't: R. Lane.

The election, warm and exciting, resulted in the choice of McLane for the council; Henry, Ward and Baker for the house; Kellett for sheriff; Cairnes, Shotwell and Dunlap for county commissioners; Turpin, auditor; Lightner, treasurer; Bigelow for probate judge and school superintendent. While Mr. McLane was granted the certificate of election, the democrats insisted there had been fraudulent work in Lewis county and Longmire brought a contest. When the council met in December it declared McLane's seat vacant and a new election was called for January 6th, 1868. In canvassing the vote of the special election the canvassers threw out the vote of Tumwater precinct owing to irregularities and alleged illegal votes. This gave Longmire 189 votes in this county to McLane's 185. In Lewis county Longmire received 81 votes to McLane's 86, McLane thus receiving a majority of one in the district. Longmire contested the election and the council adopted a minority report of the committee on elections which

recommended that the matter be referred back to the people to be again voted on at the next general election.

The work of improvement went on during the year. Packwood's pass through the Cascades was brought to the attention of overland travelers. A renewed interest was taken in immigration—a subject that had languished during the stormy years of the civil war. Descriptions of the country were published and generally circulated and the whilom enthusiasm of other times again became dominant.

A Fourth of July celebration was held this year but like too many others in other parts of the Union, it was marred by a reference to the political situation.

On the night of October 10th, when the Eliza Anderson came up to the wharf about eleven o'clock, a general, though temporary panic ensued by the falling in of the wharf. Several injuries resulted, but none seriously.

In November Messrs. Gunn & Gale established the Transcript, a radical Republican paper. The Standard that had fought the Republican battles during the preceding seven years had espoused the course of President Johnson and been drawn into the Democratic fold.

The Daily Tribune under the management of Charles Prosch, was established this fall to help along the immigration movement.

On November 15, the people were called upon to mourn the death of one whose hardships and privations had paved the way for the prosperity so many now enjoyed. M. T. Simmons, who lived in Lewis county, on that day passed to his long and eternal rest.

The position of the school house was this year changed to face the east.

The street committee of the town waited upon the county commissioners to solicit aid for a new Swantown

bridge. The county refused aid, but offered to loan the town \$1,000 or \$1,500 at 1 per cent. The proposition was accepted and the contract to build the bridge awarded to E. L. Finch.

In August the town made a loan of \$500 from Thomas Prather and in November borrowed \$1,000 from the county to be used in paying for the bridge to the east side.

The settlements in the southeast corner of the county had so increased that an election precinct, called Coal Bank, was created.

At the August meeting the proceedings of the commissioners was ordered published in the two newspapers of the county, Standard and Tribune, provided each of them would accept \$10 per year for the work. Newspaper rivalry, aroused in part by the political feeling of the day, had become so intense that there was a fair prospect for county work being done for a low figure and in February 1868 the auditor was instructed to have the printing done where it could be done the cheapest.

1868.

The legislative session of 1867-68 will ever be a memorable one in the history of Washington and there it belongs rather than in the history of Thurston county. P. B. Johnson of Walla Walla was Speaker of the House and C. M. Bradshaw of Port Townsend, President of the Council. Political excitement was at a fever heat throughout the territory and it permeated the legislative chambers. Members sat at their desks with cocked pistols in their hands, presiding officers were dethroned and the pandemonium of a bear garden often held sway. The late Judge C. C. Hewitt had become objectionable to the great mass of the Democrats and the legislature transferred him to Stevens county, in the wilds of

northeastern Washington. After adjournment of the legislature he visited the federal capital and had the reapportionment set aside and returned to Olympia. Personal encounters between individuals were common and the streets and saloons of Olympia were made the scenes of tragedy and comedy. Olympia was a town then of 500 population but there existed three newspapers, all political. Each small faction of federal office holders felt the need of an organ and an organ it had.

During the summer of 1868 the Marshville bridge was again brought to the front in town politics. The town was already joshed by its neighbors down the sound for attempting improvements and not pushing them to completion. The work went rapidly forward and was completed in May, 1869, with a draw over the channel.

The presidential campaign in the east was a warm and exciting one in Thurston county. Several men, prominent in politics changed their political affiliations as did others throughout the states.

In January Prof. Venen was re-elected teacher with Misses Slocum and O'Neal as assistants.

The town trustees were: G. A. Barnes, Wm. Mitchell, C. E. Williams, Benj. Harned and C. H. Hale. Mr. Barnes was reelected president; Richard Lane, clerk, and Mr. Williams, treasurer.

The delay in completing the Swantown bridge had exasperated the travelling public and Capt. Finch was notified in June that unless the bridge was completed in thirty days he would forfeit all unpaid amounts.

For some time the establishing of a carding factory had been agitated and in March, 1868 machinery arrived, the enterprise being inaugurated by A. L. Phillips. It, however did not materialize. Every community has its

croakers, who see nothing good in what is proposed; whose tendencies are to discourage enterprises rather than encourage them. Such men were in Olympia and Tumwater in those days and through them Mr. Phillips became discouraged and abandoned his carding factory project.

The bounties offered in 1866 for scalps of wild animals had been earned in a number of instances by Indians and suspicions arose that many of them were caught in neighboring counties and in May, 1868, the board ordered that in the future no bounties be paid to Indians unless on the evidence of white testimony that the animals were caught in Thurston county.

In May, the board took the initiative for erecting county buildings, and ordered that plans and proposals for a court house and jail, either singly or combined be received at the August term. At the August term, however, plans were not examined but the auditor was directed to advertise for plans for a two story jail.

In November, 1868, the old block house that had stood for twelve years at the corner of Main and Sixth streets was razed and the lumber used to plank Main street just above Thirteenth. For some years the old building had been stigmatized as a nuisance but the memories surrounding its erection had permitted it to stand. It was used for years as a city jail or lock up and, even though it was generally lightly spoken of, there was a loud murmur of disapproval when it was taken down.

On January 1, 1869 D. B. Finch of Olympia, who had for years run steamboats on the Sound gave the Olympic building to the Good Templars on condition that the lodge fit up and maintain it as a public reading room. Such an institution was much needed and the liberality of Mr. Finch

in this direction was very generally commended. The room was opened and dedicated to the public on the 19th of the following July.

1869.

In January, 1869 Wm. Billings took the contract to build a timber jail, 16 x 20 feet, to contain two cells to be located on the county property at the corner of Union and Washington streets.

As illustrating the value of property at this time it might be noted that a five acre tract near the capitol belonging to C. J. Allen sold in February 1869 for \$5000.

This winter a strange coincidence happened to the families of G. W. and John French, who lived down the bay on the west side about a mile and a half apart. Both were farmers and about two o'clock in the afternoon, a son of each accidentally cut off the two middle fingers of one hand. Both accidents were inflicted by the knives of straw cutters, one on each farm.

In March, 1868, the fire company began the agitation of a town hall and engine house. The sum of \$500 was borrowed by the town with which to buy a site. A lot on Fourth street between Washington and Franklin was purchased with the understanding that twenty feet on the west side were to be transferred to Charles Burmeister for \$200. In August a further loan of \$1000 was made from Thomas Hartley for the purpose of completing the hall. Rabbeson and Clark were awarded the contract for its erection for \$6500. The building, completed during the fall, on November 26 was dedicated by a ball and supper. The building was a valuable addition to the town. The upper story contained a hall and the necessary ante rooms. Below were rooms for the engine, hook and ladder company and a few offices. Since its erection the building has been convenient in many

ways. Until 1890 the hall served the purpose of an opera house, while a room on the first floor was and is still used as a city council chamber.

The spring of '69 witnessed another railroad agitation. The Columbia river and Puget Sound railroad company desired a Puget sound terminus and on April 1, a meeting was held at Olympia and a committee of thirteen appointed to canvass for donations of land on condition that the terminus be located on Budd's Inlet near Olympia. The committee appointed consisted of: O. B. McFadden, C. H. Hale, Joseph Cushman, S. D. Howe, James Biles, G. W. French, H. Hartley, Clanrick Crosby Jr., A. J. Chambers, Wm. H. Mitchell, C. C. Hewitt, P. D. Moore and J. H. Cleale.

In the spring of 1869 after the inauguration of President Grant there took place a complete break up of official and social relations at Olympia. The adherents to President Johnson were removed and more intense partisans put in their places.

The congressional campaign in the territory that summer was exceedingly warm and exciting, as was the campaign for county officers. Selucius A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for delegate to congress and ex-Governor Moore the Democratic nominee. Garfield was elected. The county tickets were:

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: J. Scammons.

For Representatives: L. A. Treen, W. Peck.

For County Commissioners: G. A. Barnes, C. Crosby Sr., S. Hodgdon.

For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.

For Treasurer, B. Bettman.

For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.

For Probate Judge D. R. Bigelow.

For School Superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.

For Surveyor: F. W. Brown.

For Coroner: C. Wood.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: Jason Fry.

For Representatives: Levi Shelton,
M. Z. Goodell.

For County Commissioners: A. J.
Chambers, A. S. Yantis, H. E. Griffin.
For Sheriff: D. T. Drewry.

For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.

For Auditor: P. Turpin.

For Probate Judge: C. P. Judson.

For School Superintendent: R.
Lane.

For Surveyor: F. Henry.

For Coroner, Wm. Yaeger.

The entire Republican ticket was
elected.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1869 was \$911,129, an increase over the previous year of \$123,267.

At the February term the board of county commissioners appointed C. Crosby of Tumwater bridge commissioner to construct a bridge across the Inlet at Tumwater and appropriated \$1000 therefor; additional subscriptions were made to the amount of \$3266.

The new board that came into office that summer appropriated \$300 for a safe for the treasurer.

Owing to the distance from the business center, since the purchase of the Wesleyan Institute property on Union street a sentiment had grown up in favor of other locations for the county buildings. Accordingly in 1869 the sum of \$333 was appropriated to buy lot 3, block 36 for the purpose of a county jail, the auditor to advertise for plans. Daniel House was awarded the contract to clear the lot for \$750. At the November term the plans for a jail were examined and none being satisfactory the auditor was directed to readvertise. He was also directed to advertise for a loan of \$8000 for the purpose of erecting a jail. At the February term, 1870, plans for a jail were adopted and the contract to erect the same awarded to R. A. Abbott.

At the same time the chairman of the board was directed to borrow \$7000 for not less than two years at not more than one and one-half per cent per month.

The growth of Olympia up to this time had been such that there now came a demand for the definite location of streets. Accordingly the town council ordered a survey of the town site and land marks set at all street corners at such a distance from the true corner of the block as the corner of the sidewalk would be when a ten-foot sidewalk was laid.

This summer the board passed an ordinance restraining cattle from running at large in the streets except milk cows. A tax of \$2.50 was levied on each dog.

Besides the town hall this year there was built a new hotel by Hill Harmon on the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

There was throughout the county a general building activity and the saw mills were kept busy supplying the local demand. Improvements at Tumwater were pushed forward and the mill there could not supply the demand for lumber.

This summer Louis Bettman and family paid a visit to their old home in Germany and upon their return in September were greeted with a warm welcome.

This summer the business interests began the agitation of a long wharf to deep water. Public sentiment was divided as to which street it should extend from. Main street men of course desired it to extend from the foot of that street. Washington street was a candidate and its property owners argued that Main street was already well built up as far as Fourth street and that above that point lots were held at too high a figure to justify their use and that Washington should be favored in order to encourage the growth of

business in that locality. It was proposed to ask the legislature at its next session to charter a \$10,000 company in shares of \$100 each.

The Echo, a temperance newspaper established in 1867 by Francis Cook, suspended publication this fall.

In December 1869 G. A. Barnes began the erection of the first brick building in town, to be used as a banking house, which was completed the following summer.

The town administration this year consisted of G. A. Barnes, F. Henry, S. W. Percival, R. Frost and J. M. Murphy as trustees; Mr. Henry, president, and Mr. Percival, treasurer; R. Lane, was elected clerk.

The school opened in the fall of 1869 with two teachers, Mr. Hoover as principal and Mary O'Neal, assistant.

During the summer the Swantown bridge was considered unsafe and the proposition to build a new one was considered.

As the town hall approached completion another \$500 was borrowed to pay for it.

1870.

The year 1870 witnessed the inauguration of many movements that had a very perceptible influence in shaping the future history of Olympia and Thurston county. The people had never abandoned the idea of being in the very near future, at the Puget Sound terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad although in several instances was exemplified the truth of the proverb: Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick.

The federal census of 1870 showed Olympia with a population of 1203 and a population of 2246 in the county. The village of Tumwater contained 206. Olympia had a school of two teachers and seventy five pupils and a private school with as many more; three churches with Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templars lodges;

five newspapers with the usual number of business houses of all kinds. Business was good. It was the supply station of the logging camps in the Sound country. At the time Seattle had a population of only 1142 with only 2164 in King county. The site of Tacoma was still the hiding place of wild beasts.

At the February term of the county board application was made by the town of Olympia to the county for the cancellation of the deed to the public square given in 1861 for court house purposes. It had been discovered that when Edmund Sylvester platted the town site and dedicated that block to the public, if at any time the town ceased to use it as a public park it reverted to Sylvester. This invalidated the deed to the county, hence the request to have it cancelled.

The county offered to cancel the deed if the town would furnish rooms in the city hall for the use of county and district courts and county offices until the county should build a court house on the lots it had recently purchased of J. H. Kellet, the northwest quarter of block 26, at the corner of Washington and Sixth street. This proposition the town declined to entertain but at a special session of the board on March 1, the town bought back the square for \$1,333 and in the deal gave a note for \$1000.

In February 1870 a few mischievous boys one night piled up the seats in the school house to surprise the teachers the next morning. The sheriff's attention was called to the matter and a casual investigation disclosed the principals who were taken before Justice T. M. Reed and fined \$5 each.

At the town election in April F. Henry, A. A. Phillips, B. Bettman and C. C. Hewitt were elected trustees. A tie existed between D. R. Bigelow and Levi Shelton and at a special

election Mr. Shelton was chosen.

The draw in the Marshville bridge gave considerable trouble this summer and was pronounced a failure.

The fire company found some difficulty in collecting the subscriptions to the town hall that were made the previous year.

The people were too much interested this summer in attending to business and the growth of the country to take much interest in politics. However the following tickets were in the field:

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: — Smith.
 For Representatives: D. R. Bigelow,
 B. R. Brewer, — Campbell.
 For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
 For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
 For County Commissioners: Wm. McLane, Ira Ward, Jr., Wm. James.
 For Treasurer: — Abbott.
 For Assessor: W. M. White.
 For Probate: Judge R. Elder.
 For School Superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.

DEMOCRATIC

For Councilman: O. B. McFadden.
 For Representatives: G. W. Biles,
 J. E. Wyche, J. T. Hicklin.
 For Sheriff: B. F. Ruth.
 For Auditor: T. G. Lowe.
 For County Commissioners: James Biles, Benj. Harned, D. J. Chambers.
 For Treasurer: B. Bettman.
 For Assessor: C. E. Weed.
 For Probate Judge: C. P. Judson.
 For School Superintendent: J. M. Murphy.

The Republican ticket entire was elected.

In July Mrs. Burkett opened a hotel in the Gale building at the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

In September C. Ethridge opened a sash and door factory between Second and Third streets near the west end of Swantown bridge.

The year witnessed a good healthy growth for the town. Considerable

building was done and advantage was taken of the prospective railroad boom.

A fire this summer destroyed a building belonging to Geo. A. Barnes at the corner of Main and First streets with a loss of \$4000.

The prospective demand for town sites on the Sound, in view of the early approach of the Northern Pacific, had inspired some little speculation in outside enterprises. In April, T. I. McKenny and Geo. A. Barnes platted the townsite of Puget City, in sections 9 and 10 of township 19, range 1 west, being in Thurston county on the west side of Puget Sound proper, and being the James Burrows donation claim. The enterprise does not seem to have been a success. In February 1872, General McKenny quit claimed his interest in the site to Mr. Barnes, and in May 1873, at the request of Mr. Barnes, the plat was vacated.

The year opened with Messrs. Rabbeson & Clark claiming a balance of \$906 on the town hall contract. The town board thought it too high and secured the services of Geo. Blankenship, B. Harned, J. R. Wood and C. Ethridge, mechanics of the town to estimate the work of the building and the balance to be paid. The first three agreed upon a sum near the amount claimed by the contractors. Mr. Ethridge estimated the amount due to be \$350. An effort "to split the difference" failed. Each member of the board then voted. Henry favored granting \$640; Murphy, \$590; Frost, \$375 and Barnes and Percival, \$350. The contractors signified a willingness to accept the latter figure or Mr. Ethridge's estimate.

During the year Mr. Mann was selected as principal of the school and Miss O'Neal as assistant.

The question of a water supply was agitated this summer and an ordinance passed granting to the Washington Water Pipe Manufacturing

and Water company the right to supply the inhabitants with water.

In the fall a sewerage system was demanded.

In the fall the office of town clerk was declared vacant and Wm. H. Cushman was elected.

Mr. Brown and Miss Hattie Stevens were employed as teachers.

This fall the trustees furnished the Hook and Ladder Company with \$100 worth of hooks, ladders, axes, etc.

A contract was made with the water company to supply the city with water hydrants for \$500.

As the winter nights came on a night watchman was selected.

The most violent earthquake of recent times occurred in September of this year. All evidence goes to prove that the shocks came from the direction of Mount Olympus in the Olympic range. On the Cowlitz prairies stock was stampeded, chimneys were destroyed, fences were leveled and in the houses the chairs rocked and clocks were thrown from the mantles. At Yelm there were observed two very strong shocks, followed by several slight ones. Clocks were stopped and many thrown down. Chickens were thrown off the roosts and chimneys and buildings were cracked. In many places earth fissures were formed, and on the Columbia river trail it was necessary to make repairs in several places to prevent accidents to horses. Numerous cracks were found, some as far east as Okanogan and Yakima. In many parts a dull rumbling noise was heard. At Olympia houses rocked violently, throwing down chairs and destroying crockery, and a child was thrown from its bed. The maple trees swayed to and fro like inverted pendulums, and people who stood in the streets to avoid falling chimneys, were thrown to the ground.

Early in the spring the town received the unwelcome report that the

Northern Pacific had determined to make its western terminus on the Columbia river instead of at Olympia. Surveying parties were constantly appearing and reappearing; would come from, no one knew where and go, no one knew whither. In November speculation was indulged in by the sudden withdrawal of the surveying parties, a meeting of citizens was held December 17th, to discuss the railroad situation and to formulate a plan of action. A committee of which Surveyor-General E. P. Ferry was chairman, was appointed to confer with Northern Pacific officials as to the best terms on which railroad connection could be made with Olympia. The committee saw Judge Rice and Mr. Canfield, representatives of the railroad company, and reported that these gentlemen were not authorized to select a terminus; that no place would be selected before June; that there was no mystery about the company's movements; that they had no interest in speculation and that they intended to use the government subsidy in the manner that would promote the largest public interest to be served by the land grant. Judge Rice intimated to the committee that they desired to connect the Columbia river with the nearest practical point but they feared, having once connected with the Sound, they could not claim the land grant beyond to another point on the Sound; but they would commence on the Columbia river and work this way.

This report disclosed important and in one respect, satisfactory information. Olympia was the Sound point nearest the Columbia river. But the desire of the company to have the land grant to a point down the Sound and the fear of losing it if they did not go there created an uncertainty in the minds of Thurston county property owners.

The business men of Olympia real-

ized that they were not in good business shape to deal with the Northern Pacific. The people were enthusiastic but lacked organization. Accordingly in December, 1870, Marshall Blinn, C. H. Hale, A. J. Miller, James Pattison, E. Marsh, G. A. Barnes, W. Mitchell, C. Crosby Sr., John Miller Murphy and E. P. Ferry organized a company with \$400,000 capital to construct a branch of the Northern Pacific railroad. The name of the organization was the Olympia Branch Railroad Company and was to exist fifty years. Its purpose was to treat officially with the Northern Pacific with the object of bringing that transcontinental road to Budd's Inlet. Its first act was to petition Congress for the mud flats or 1,337 acres of them, conditioned that the Deschutes channel should be open. The idea was to obtain possession of these and offer them to the railroad company, on condition that the terminus was made on Budd's Inlet. The petition did not receive favorable congressional consideration.

In this decidedly uncertain condition, but with the surroundings constantly whispering the delusions of hope, the year drew to a close.

1871.

But the railroad agitation continued through the next year and as the weeks and months rolled by interest increased and anxiety became more poignant. The boom was on at Kalama, where the Northern Pacific crossed the Columbia, in all its greatness and its low murmurs could be heard at the head waters of the Sound. The greed of real estate owners knew no bounds. At Kalama a man was offered \$10,000 and ten town lots for his ranch. He refused; wanted \$50,000. The railroad left him and went off four miles. He then sought the company officials and offered his land for ten town lots.

Marshall Blinn, of the Olympia Branch Railroad Company, informed J. W. Sprague and J. W. Goodwin, special agents of the Northern Pacific, of their desire to secure the mud flats and present them to the railroad company. General Sprague replied by sending blanks, etc. for making the donations.

Subscription books were opened and a thorough canvass made by the committee of citizens. In March the Branch Railroad company addressed a communication to the citizens recommending that the property owners on Budd's Inlet donate half their lands to the Northern Pacific, on condition that it would build and operate a railroad before January 1, 1875, and locate the road before May 1, 1872. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing this remarkably large donation. The makers of the proposition realized that it was a life or death struggle; that failure meant the growth of a rival at another point on the Sound that would deprive Olympia of her metropolitan laurels. Others soliloquized that the Northern Pacific was coming here anyway; that it could not afford to do otherwise and that liberal donations were useless. It was proposed to receive small cash donations from those who owned single lots in town and with this fund purchase the Moxlie farm of two hundred and twenty acres adjoining the town on the southeast.

During the summer the railroad contractors were at work in the Cowlitz valley. They expected to have twenty five miles built from Kalama by October 2 and forty miles more grubbed and cleared before winter and connection made with the Sound by the fall of 1872.

In November 1871 the road was built to Mound Prairie, sixty-five miles from Kalama and fifteen from Olympia. So far as the terminus was

concerned the citizens of Olympia were in uncertainty. The railroad men said nothing but their acts spoke. No notice was taken of Olympia's munificent offer and it began to appear that, from their present location to reach Olpmpia would be a deflection. The more sanguine however were hopeful and thought the terminus would be on the west side near Brown's wharf. The months of November and December passed slowly, fraught with much suspense. The nerves of speculators were at a high tension.

The suspense was relieved, however on Christmas day, when Messrs. Goodwin and Sprague over their signatures wrote Mr. Blinn accepting the proposition of the Branch Railroad Company saying the Northern Pacific Company "will comply with the first condition by causing a railroad to be located, before May 1 next, connecting the Columbia river with a point on the navigable waters of Budd's Inlet." They also asked a right of way from Bush Prairie. The receipt of this was a welcome Christmas offering. It at once set the people wild with joy. Prices of real estate advanced to fabulous figures and no sellers. Saloons were well patronized. The anxious hope of years was now about to be realized; the Northern Pacific railway was making Olympia its Puget Sound terminus!

But albeit the year 1871 was pregnant with railroad excitement, it was eventful in other respects. The winter was reasonably active in the line of building in the town and the steady march of progress went forward in the country. The railroad graders had already reached the southeastern part of the county and given an activity to farm lands in the valleys of the Skookumchuck and Nisqually and on Mound and Yelm prai-

ries. A new school house was built at Yelm.

This summer the town built a fence around the public square and improvements were made on Columbia Hall.

To add to the stimulating influences of the prevailing excitement, the semi-periodic report of a gold discovery in the Black Hills reached the town.

At Tumwater business improvements likewise pushed forward. D. Barnhart had a furniture factory and Leonhard & Cooper manufactured sashes and doors.

In December occurred an exciting school election that resulted in the choice of Geo. A. Barnes, Benj. Harned and A. H. Steele for directors and Nat Crosby, clerk.

A farmer's club was organized in July for the purpose of holding fairs and other meetings for the improvement of agricultural methods. It started with the usual interest and shortly after through neglect was forgotten.

During the year Wm. James, one of the county commissioners died and when the board met in July G. W. French was appointed to fill the vacancy. The court house was leased for three years to Mrs. Churchill and Miss Case for a girls' seminary and was refitted to accommodate that purpose.

The newspaper fraternity was added to this summer by the transport hither of a plant from Port Townsend and yclept the Courier.

The town trustees were: F. Henry, president; S. W. Percival, John Miller Murphy and A. H. Steele.

Mr. Boynton, Mary O'Neal and Mary Post were chosen teachers for the year.

During the fall and winter the town hall was leased for a skating rink at 100 per month.

1872.

When the cherished hope of a score of years is about to pass into a stern reality it is difficult to describe human feelings by the cold processes of printer's ink. For twenty years the pioneers at Olympia had been agitating the subject of a Northern Pacific Railroad. Amid discouragements and with the aid of dreams they had held on to the project that would some day connect the headwaters of Puget Sound with the busy marts of the Mississippi valley. Buoyed up by their dreams they and their neighbors were now to witness a fairy like possibility culminate in the joy of an actual existence.

Olympia was to be the terminus; was to be the New York, the New Orleans, the Chicago the San Francisco of the Northwest. Urged on by mad speculation, purchasers offered fabulous prices for real estate; held in check by the mad stupidity of greed, owners demanded still more fabulous prices.

In this state of mind Olympians threw away their old calenders and joyfully hailed the oncoming of 1872.

Street improvements had been going on slowly. Ruts made by the wheels of loaded wagons were filled by an occasional load of gravel or, which happened oftener, by a pine knot from a load of wood. Main street was corduroyed across a marshy sag from Third to near Sixth, then planked to Seventh. In January the planking was extended to Ninth. The draw in the Marshville bridge had not given satisfaction and this winter D. J. Corker of Tumwater put in a new one.

A system of fire alarms was adopted by the fire department. A continuous ringing of the bell located a fire in the First ward: twelve or fifteen taps followed by two taps located it in

the Second ward; the same followed by three taps in the third ward.

As spring opened the building industry commenced; both business houses and residences went up with booming rapidity. Both were demanded and rents were enormous. Tumwater, too, felt the rumblings of the on coming boom and took part in the general rejoicings.

At the February term of the county board plans and specifications were submitted by W. E. Boone for a vault for the safe keeping of records; also by A. B. Rabbeson for a building. The contract for the latter was awarded to W. H. Clark at the May meeting for \$984 and for the vault to J. T. Young for \$950.

In the fall the town graded Main street to the south line of Central Addition and by an agreement with the county the improvement was continued to the top of the hill.

This fall the lease of Mrs. Churchill to the court house was extended to five years, Mrs. Churchill having bought Miss Case's interest in the Female Seminary. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for repairs.

The summer was relieved of its election excitement by a change in the date from July to November.

During this summer a man named Ira Bradley Thomas was in Olympia buying land on the east side of the Inlet and succeeded in securing title to several thousand acres. While here he suddenly took sick and died.

The political campaign of 1872 was warm and exciting. The disaffection in Republican ranks in the east which took the form of Liberal Republicanism led by Horace Greeley, in Thurston county joined its fortunes with the Democracy and yecept itself the Peoples Ticket. At the polls the following tickets were presented to the voters:

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman; Geo. A. Barnes.
 For Representatives: J. B. Allen, O. B. Brewer, Jas. A. Karr.
 For County Commissioners; M. S. Drew, S. N. Cooper, A. Webster.
 For Auditor: Fred Sohm.
 For Sheriff: J. P. Eckler.
 For Treasurer: C. B. Mann.
 For Surveyor: F. W. Brown.
 For School Superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.
 For Probate Judge: A. R. Elder.

PEOPLES.

For Councilman: Wm. McLain.
 For Representatives: F. Henry, B. F. Yantis, Ira Ward.
 For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
 For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
 For Treasurer: W. J. Grainger.
 For Surveyor: D. S. B. Henry.
 For School Superintendent: C. A. Huntington.
 For Probate Judge: J. M. Lowe.
 For Coroner: I. V. Mossman.

The entire People's ticket was elected. Selucius A. Garfield was a candidate for delegate to congress but was defeated by Judge O. B. McFadden.

At this election the people voted upon the question of a state constitution but it was emphatically defeated, the vote in Thurston county being 54 for, to 141 against.

During this summer the Burmeister building at the corner of Main and Third streets was erected.

Prof. Ruttan opened a singing school in the M. E. Church.

Ayer's hill on the east side had been giving considerable trouble to teamsters. Of clayey soil, the wet weather made it nearly impassable. This fall ditches were dug on the sides and cedar puncheons laid to the top of the hill.

As tending to increase confidence in the future importance of the county, William Packwood discovered a vein

of anthracite coal about seventy miles east of Olympia.

This summer Messrs. Hoffman and Frost brought a building from Steilacoom on a flat boat and located it on Main street.

At the municipal election W. W. Miller was chosen mayor: B. Bettman and A. J. Burr councilman from the First ward; M. Blinn and T. F. McElroy from the Second ward and J. S. Dobbins and D. S. B. Henry from the Third ward. A. A. Phillips was elected clerk; R. W. Ryerson treasurer; A. R. Elder, magistrate and ——— Westbrook marshal. Mr. Burr subsequently resigned and S. D. Howe was appointed in his place.

A movement was put on foot to fund the outstanding indebtedness and a special committee was appointed to memorialize congress for authority to borrow \$25,000 to take up the outstanding notes of the town at a rate of interest not to exceed 10 per cent. There is no record of this committee ever making a report.

On Saturday, the 14th of December, at 9:40 p. m. a very strong earthquake shock was felt over the whole Puget Sound country and as far south as Skookumchuck, where trees swayed and created a panic among stock. No damage was done, but the frame buildings swayed to and fro like small craft at sea. At Olympia roofs were cracked and the maples swayed violently. People rushed from hotels and houses in terror and general panic prevailed until the cessation of the shocks. An amusing incident of this shock happened at a meeting of one of the fraternities of Olympia. A well known citizen was being initiated. He was hoodwinked and in the position required by the ritual when the shock came. The building swayed several times and in their fright all the members left the hall. Once out

however, they regained confidence and returned. The candidate occupied the same position and the initiation was completed. After it was over he was told what had happened and to the amusement of the lodge he remarked that he thought rattling the building was a part of the performance.

May 1 was the date set by Messrs. Goodwin and Sprague of the Northern Pacific at which time they would have located their line to Budd's Inlet. There was a lull in the work and May 1 arrived and no line had been located. Confidence in the terminus being located on Budd's Inlet began to weaken; turned to suspicion; suspicion grew to fear and, as the days wore by, fear grew to alarm.

In the frenzy of the situation, on June 26, Marshall Blinn wrote to Messrs. Goodwin and Sprague and inquired where the line would be located. On July 3 their answer returned, written at Kalama, June 29, in which they said the "line of railroad runs to the east side of Budd's Inlet to the Billings or Wylie donation claim, said claim being in sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of township 19 range 2 west and a point will be selected on one of said claims for a freight and passenger depot, where said line will terminate.

Signed, JOHN GOODWIN.
JOHN W. SPRAGUE.
Agents for N. P. Ry."

This restored confidence and inspired renewed enthusiasm in the celebration of the Fourth.

As the summer wore along and the fall came on the citizens noticed that the railroad people were building their road from Mound Prairie through Yelm and toward Tacoma. The people at Olympia slowly began to realize that Budd's Inlet would not furnish the Sound terminus and thus the year 1872, that was ushered in with so

much rejoicing, drew to a close. The sunshine of hope had given place to the gloom of despair.

The student of the history of Washington is interested in knowing why the Northern Pacific railway company so recklessly broke faith with the people of Olympia. Honorable practices in business and every principle of morality would have dictated that the promises held out be faithfully kept. But honorable practices and moral principles alone do not build corporations. These organizations exist for money making purposes; "they have no bodies to be kicked, no souls to be damned." They are not controlled by honorable practices or moral principles except so far as those virtues enter into the laws.

Among the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway company was an institution called the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company. There was the old gag of "a wheel within a wheel." The Northern Pacific was not interested in town site speculation; the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company was. The last named company controlled the railroad company. Acting as town site speculators, the directors purposed buying a large area of land at an eligible point on Puget Sound; then as directors of the Northern Pacific locate the terminus thereon. They were familiar with the topography of the country, had sent a man out here to buy land on the east side. That man had fulfilled his mission: had bought a large area; had secured the title in himself and died. The death of Ira Bradley Thomas withdrew from market for an indefinite period the few thousand acres of land that vested in him. Some months, possibly years, must necessarily elapse before the land could be probated. Time was urgent. The Land Company felt that, if they as

the directors of the Northern Pacific, kept faith with Olympia, as members of the Land Company they would not realize their expected fortunes. As a result they selected a site a few miles from Tacoma and going into the Northern Pacific directorate located the terminus on those waters. Had Ira Bradley Thomas lived Olympia might have been the terminus of the Northern Pacific and the precipitous cliffs on the western shore of Commencement Bay still afford hiding places for bears, wild cats and cougars.

1873.

With many of the people of Olympia the disappointment over the faithlessness of the Northern Pacific Company soon gave way to despair. But not so with all. In spite of discouragements, blighted ambitions and withered hopes they rallied and sought other means to maintain Olympia's commercial prestige in the northwest.

In March 1873 a meeting of citizens was called to consider the propriety of urging the Northern Pacific to build a branch road to Olympia. At the same time the practicability of a wharf to deep water was agitated and the latter question was made the issue at the town meeting in April.

Ordinary foresight would suggest to a thinking man that the former proposition would miscarry. The Railway company had gone to Commencement Bay for the purpose of building a rival city. Their first move must necessarily be to draw thereto the trade that now came to Olympia. It was purblindness to expect them to assist a town, the ruin of which was to their interest.

The town election in April was a spirited one. Wharf or no wharf was the issue and the anti-wharf men carried the election, although by a close vote. W. W. Miller was re-elected mayor; S. Coulter and S. D. Howe

councilmen from the First ward; I. C. Ellis and T. F. McElroy from the Second ward and J. S. Dobbins and S. D. Ruddell from the Third ward.

The commercial outlook for the city was dark and gloomy and the mistakes of past years were apparent. For twenty years Olympia had been the mistress of Puget Sound trade. Around her was gathered the only considerable farming population in Western Washington. During the spasms of mining excitement, here were the headquarters. The logging camps on both sides of the Sound were supplied by her wholesale dealers. During these years of prosperity had an effort been made to establish manufacturing enterprises, however small, there would have been the nucleus of an abiding city.

But in 1873 it was folly to "cry over spilled milk." Unimproved opportunities had gone. The problem now was to, as far as possible, prevent the total ruin of the town. With limited means men set about to do the work. Posterity will know very little of the unselfish and devoted efforts made by Olympians during 1873 to hold fast what business the town had. A long wharf to deep water, by private subscription, or by a joint stock company; a railroad to Tenino, either a narrow or a standard gauge, whether to enter town on the east or west side; inducing a San Francisco steamship company to make Olympia the terminus of their sound route, were all canvassed as among the possible means of municipal salvation. But nothing took definite shape until the following winter.

In the spring of 1873 the Carlton House was opened by G. W. Carlton. It at once became a leading hotel of the town and continued such until 1891.

Business circles were somewhat stirred this spring by the absconding of

S. B. Abbott of the mercantile firm of Abbott & Horr. He went to San Francisco with several thousand dollars of the firm's money. His disappearance aroused suspicions among creditors and a state of affairs was disclosed that seriously embarrassed Mr. Horr.

Lack of funds prevented the district school from opening this spring. Miss Patterson, however opened a private school in the school house. But in the fall the year's school opened with Mr. Kaye and Miss Patterson as teachers. The principal of the Swantown school was Mr. Boynton with Mrs. Cortz and Nellie Huntington assistants.

On October 19, as a Mr. Kuhn was driving a herd of cattle over the Swantown bridge, the timbers collapsed, precipitating the herd into the mud below, the tide fortunately being out; two were smothered.

Woman suffrage had been agitated in the territory for some time and this fall its votaries organized a woman suffrage association at Olympia. Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart was president; Mrs. M. A. Barnes, vice president; Mrs. P. C. Hale, secretary and Mrs. J. H. Munson, treasurer. The association continued its work until 1883 when woman suffrage became a law of the territory.

During the history of the county thus far, poverty had been unknown and appeals for aid had scarcely reached the authorities. But solicitation of alms had been made in a few instances and at the February term of the county board Francis Henry was appointed superintendent of the poor.

On September 5 a special meeting of the county board was called to consider the calling of a special election to vote bonds for a railroad from Budd's Inlet to the Northern Pacific at Tenino, but the board decided that it had no authority to call an election

for that purpose.

In November the Northern Pacific was given the right of way through school sections for the sum of \$100.

County Treasurer W. J. Grainger died during the month of December and on the 28th a special session was called to fill the vacancy. Wm. Mix was appointed.

It was an off year in politics. S. A. Garfield, after his defeat as delegate to congress had, secured the appointment of Inspector of Customs. P. D. Moore had occupied a desk in the customs service for some years and when Mr. Garfield came in to take charge of the office, Col. Moore asked if his services were longer required? "Certainly" said Mr. Garfield, "temporarily." "Then good morning, sir" said Mr. Moore "I cannot accept temporarily" and walked out. The new collector was nonplussed but rallied, recalled Mr. Moore and retained him in the service.

The railroad agitation was kept up during the year. An address was issued to the citizens in September urging the necessity of united action in building a railroad to Tenino. A special election was called for October 8, to vote bonds to build such a road. The election resulted in 504 votes being cast for and 143 against, as follows:

Precincts.	Bonds, Yes.	Bonds, No.
Olympia	375	28
Tunwater	62	16
Black River	2	8
Tenino	55	35
Grand Mound	1	35
Chamber's Prairie	8	3
Yelm	1	18
Total	504	143

In town matters an appropriation of \$450 was made for a road down the westside and specifications adopted for a new draw in the Marshville bridge.

1874.

The new year opened with the ac-

tive business men of Olympia at work to establish railroad connection with the outside world, which work was kept up assiduously during the year. But events, in other lines, of local importance were transpiring.

The number of school children in the county on January 1 was 867 and the amount apportioned from the territorial fund was \$6.56 per child. The text books in use in the schools were Town's Spellers, National Readers, Bullion's Grammars, Cornell's and Monteith's Geographies.

In January occurred the Taylor Tragedy near Tenino. Dabney G. Jones had been at work for Taylor and a dispute arose over the amount of wages due. During the dispute Jones killed Taylor and took the body some distance from the house and covered it between two logs and fled. He was captured, put on trial and plead self defense, was convicted and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. While an appeal was pending he, the following year, broke jail and escaped.

Early in 1874, the banking house of Barnes & Co. dissolved, W. N. Ayer retiring.

As indicating the primitive means of transporting money in early days it may be mentioned that during the early sixties Mr. Barnes had occasion to bring a quantity of gold coin from Portland to Olympia by stage and was at his wits end to do so with safety. He went to a printing office and procured a common box used by foundries for shipping type. This he filled with his gold coins, nailed up the box, marked it "Printer's Type" and labeled it "John Miller Murphy, Standard Office, Olympia, W. T." His subsequent attention to it was unconcerned; saw it thrown in the stage wagon; incidentally saw it tumbled out. He next claimed it at the Standard office

from which it found its way to his store.

For years a block house had stood at the head of Main street near the corner of Thirteenth. On January 25, a drunken Indian had been locked up and to aid in securing his release, he set fire to the bedding. His alarm of fire was not heard and the night watchman's attention was first attracted by the burning building. But he was too late to save either the building or the prisoner; both burned.

The women's temperance Crusade of the east had become an issue in the town election. John B. Allen was the temperance candidate for mayor and I. C. Ellis the license candidate. Ellis was elected. The council was composed of S. D. Howe and M. R. Tilley from the First Ward; N. Crosby Jr. and T. F. McElroy from the Second and D. S. B. Henry and F. A. Hoffman from the Third. In the Third ward the vote for F. A. Hoffman and J. S. Dobbins was a tie; casting lots resulted in the choice of Mr. Hoffman.

The erection of a city jail on the old site was ordered by the council and Mr. Henry was appointed to let the contract and superintend the construction. The contract was awarded to Geo. S. Deer.

This summer Sheriff Billings erected a brick residence on Franklin and Ninth streets.

This summer the subject of an agricultural fair was brooked and discussed. The town council ordered a special election on levying a tax of 1½ mills for grounds. The election was carried by a vote of 132 to 9.

Early in the year Capt. S. W. Percival let the contract for his residence on the west side at the end of the bridge. Benj. Harned was the contractor.

A Mr. Pressy of Tumwater was doing a fair business manufacturing furniture.

An academy was instituted this year and dedicated with a theatrical entertainment and ball.

In November a San Francisco newspaper brought the information which aroused the highest indignation at Olympia that P. D. Moore had been awarded the contract for carrying the mails on the Sound, to start from Tacoma, for the sum of \$20,980 and that the same party submitted a bid to carry from Olympia for \$26,980, but that the latter had been rejected. Moore was authorized to begin service at once and the old contractor refused to receive the mail and the North Pacific mail steamer left without it. The people were indignant and this thrust at Olympia was attributed to the Northern Pacific railway. Meetings were held to denounce the arrangement and telegrams from Washington brought the information that the old contractor was to carry the mail from Olympia until the first of January, 1875. On that day the Sound mail route was from Tacoma to Victoria and Olympia was a side post-office. In spite of efforts to change the people were unsuccessful until 1876 when the route was extended to the capital.

The railroad agitation served to detract from the political excitement, but nevertheless two full tickets were in the field. The Republicans had recovered from the tidal wave that had engulfed them two years before. Below are the nominations:

REPUBLICAN.

For Councilman: Marshal Blinn.
 For Representatives: E. Evans, James Wood, R. A. Brewer.
 For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
 For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
 For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.
 For Probate Judge: A. R. Elder.
 For County Commissioners: F. B. Kendall, Wm. Ogle, G. H. Foster.
 For Coroner: I. V. Mossman.

For School Superintendent: D. R. Bigelow.

For Surveyor: L. G. Abbott.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Councilman: W. B. Gasnell.

For Representatives: Frank Ruth, P. B. Van Trump, Cyril Ward.

For Sheriff: G. W. Biles.

For Auditor: J. L. Cook.

For Treasurer: Nat Crosby, Jr.

For Probate Judge: J. M. Lowe.

For County Commissioners: Wm. Mitchell, A. S. Yantis, A. J. Chambers.

For Coroner: M. Shields.

For School Superintendent: J. M. Murphy.

For Surveyor: D. S. B. Henry.

The entire Republican ticket was elected except Brewer for representative who was defeated by B. F. Ruth, and Kendall and Foster, county commissioners, in whose stead were elected Mitchell and Chambers. For a constitutional convention 111 votes were cast in the county to 222 against.

The Grange movement that started in the east the previous year reached Thurston County early this year and a Grange was soon organized at Olympia.

But the subject of historical importance this year was the railroad question. The preceding year closed with the citizen's committee hard at work to preserve the business prestige of the town, but in spite of them it was fast waning. Houses were tenantless and rents had dropped from twenty to fifty per cent. The products of the Chehalis, Skookumchuck and other valleys were taken away from Olympia and other discouragements paled in the near future. The Northern Pacific was discriminating against the county in the matter of rates. Amid the necessities of the situation a meeting of the business men was held in January 1874 in the office of general Hazzard Stevens.

There were present: Marshal Blinn, T. F. McElroy, S. W. Percival, N. Ostrander, A. A. Phillips, S. D. Howe, F. A. Hoffman, F. Henry, Ira Ward, R. W. Ryerson, G. W. Biles and Hazzard Stevens. The exigencies of the occasion were canvassed and thoroughly considered. It was an important event in the history of the county. The outcome was the Olympia Railroad Union. Marshall Blinn was elected president but declined. The following officers were then chosen: President, Hazzard Stevens; Vice President, S. D. Howe; Secretary, F. A. Hoffman; Treasurer, R. W. Ryerson; board of appraisers, T. F. McElroy, Ira Ward, and S. W. Percival. A spirited address was issued to the people and books opened for subscriptions to stock. Stock was readily taken and the people heartily took hold of the project to build a road from Olympia to Tenino. A survey of the road was made and the estimated cost was as follows:—

	Narrow Guage	Standard Guage
Cost per mile,	\$ 10,937.69	\$ 16,235.29
To deep water, east side,	161,766.01	239,163.58
“ “ west side,	148,033.11	228,876.14
To west end M'shvil' br'dg,	132,991.35	207,066.40

The whilom rivalry between the east and west sides was kept down and a harmonious effort made to secure the road. The Union adopted the west shore line with the depot near the Marshville bridge and determined upon a narrow guage. The people were enthusiastic. It was the first ray of light to pierce the gloom that had hung like a pall since the Northern Pacific gave the town the go by. The roads had been surveyed; the grade stakes set and everything in readiness to begin work. The people had resolved on doing the work themselves. The ladies were to prepare the meals. April 7 was the day set for the work to begin. At an early hour that day the town put on its holi-

day attire. Flags floated, bells rang and cannon boomed. The people gathered on the public square clothed in the habiliments of laborers. Bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, officials, clerks, came with their working tools; their picks, axes, shovels, plows, scrapers, etc., etc. Headed by the Olympia Light Guard Band the procession formed and proceeded toward Tumwater. At the bridge they were joined by a crowd from the city at the falls. Boats were in waiting to convey the laborers to Warren's Point where gangs of men were assigned to work by the engineer. There were no drones. Trees fell, logs were sawed and stumps uprooted; graders followed. At noon the ladies spread a lunch in the large cook house that had been erected for the occasion. There were not tables enough and cloths were spread on the ground. C. Eldridge donated the dessert—a keg of beer. After lunch short speeches were made and subscriptions to stock taken and Thursday of each week set apart as field day, on which the people would lay aside private matters and assemble to work the grade. Farmers were urged to bring butter, vegetables, etc. to assist in the work. Three hundred men and seventy five ladies were at work on the first day and fully one mile was cleared.

The novelty of the day's doings and the inspiration of the occasion tempted Capt. Percival to taste Eldridge's beer. The captain had hitherto been a consistent and respected member of the Good Templars and at the next meeting of the lodge he was given a serious reprimand by those who failed to appreciate the practical phases of railroad building.

□ At the May session of the county commissioners the Railroad Union was given the right to cross all highways.

It had been discovered that the vote

of the county the previous fall to issue bonds was void owing to a lack of authority in the county to issue bonds. In early summer Judge McFadden, delegate in Congress, secured the passage of a bill granting the county this right. A special session of the county board was held July 10 for the purpose of calling a special election to vote county bonds to aid in building the Olympia and Tenino railroad. The Railroad Union entered into a contract to operate the road to Tenino for \$75,000 in bonds, payable in twenty five years and redeemable after ten years; to be issued in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100—\$25,000 in each denomination. The special election was called for August 8th. In July, Marshal Blinn, F. A. Hoffman, H. L. Chapman, O. Shead, S. N. Cooper, T. I. McKenny, C. H. Hale, G. W. Biles, J. M. Murphy, T. F. McElroy, G. A. Barnes, S. D. Howe, S. W. Percival, Hazzard Stevens, A. A. Phillips, Ira Ward and R. W. Ryerson were elected trustees of the Railroad Union.

The bond election on August 8th passed quietly and a good vote was polled. The bonds were ordered, 529 votes being cast for to 214 against.

The bonds were issued and the Railroad Union gave the county a bond for \$200,000 secured by a first mortgage on the road, conditioned that the road would be completed within one year from August 1, 1875.

The Union had expected to sell its bonds in Portland but in this it was not successful. Gen. Stevens then sought a market for them in San Francisco but with a like result. These failures were attributed to Northern Pacific influences and anathemas long and deep were breathed and uttered against that corporation. The Northern Pacific was also discriminating against the county in the matter of rates. In May a petition

was presented to the county commissioners asking that a committee of citizens be appointed to act with a similar committee appointed by the town board to report on a course to be pursued relative to such discrimination. The petition was received favorably and J. P. Judson, Wm. McLane and J. S. Dobbins appointed as such committee. This committee never reported.

1875.

Since occupying the Puget Sound Institute property for court house purposes a feeling had grown up that the site was too far removed from the business center of the town. Out in the woods, streets ungraded, rude side walks it was too far out to be easy of access. The county offered to exchange the southwest quarter of block 63 at the corner of Union and Washington for the southeast corner of block 25 at the corner of Sixth and Franklin, then owned by the town and used for school purposes, if the town would pay a difference of \$600.

The school house in block 25 was considered insufficient to accommodate the growing condition of the schools and in May the town proposed to either rent or purchase the county property. The county then offered to exchange sites for \$300 or proposed to lease the court house for school purposes if the town would keep the building insured and pay the rent of the district court room. The town accepted the former proposition.

Early in the year the county treasurer demanded of the town board the immediate payment of the two \$500 notes held by the county that were given by the town in 1870 in lieu of the public square that was donated to the county for court house purposes. During the few years preceding, the town had been expending money in building and repairing bridges, a portion of which should be borne by the

county. At this time the county held the obligations of the town to the amount of \$1633—\$1333 for the public square and \$300 difference on sites. In May, N. Crosby, T. F. McElroy, Robert Mack and S. Williams for the town proposed to give the county \$900 in notes bearing ten per cent interest in exchange for the town's obligations which the county held. It was accepted. At the same session the county appropriated \$500 to plank Main street.

Efforts to float the railroad bonds had so far ended in failure, and in June, 1875, the old subject of a wharf to deep water was brought to the front. Soundings were made to ascertain the best location. J. G. Parker addressed a communication to Goodall, Nelson & Perkins of San Francisco, owners of a line of steamships to the Sound, asking if they would send their Sound steamers to Olympia if the town would provide them with a deep water wharf. Their reply was in the affirmative. The site of the wharf was then the bone of contention. The Snyder place on the west side was selected as the most eligible location and Mr. Snyder offered to donate one hundred feet of water front. The West Olympia Homestead Association was formed by B. F. Brown and an effort made to secure the location of the wharf on the Brown claim. The summer wore along and nothing was being accomplished. The town was becoming the laughing stock of its down Sound neighbors; was joshed for carrying out gigantic enterprises on paper.

On September 23 a special election was held to vote on a levy of a special tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for a wharf. The proposition was carried by a vote of 132 to 5. The location of the wharf was the question that then came to the front. The west side scheme was the cheapest but the general desire was to

have it at the foot of Main street. But the west side was selected, it being located on Brown's claim. On October 9 a special levy of 8 mills was made for the wharf and to make a road to it. Mr. French at once commenced its construction and completed it in January, 1876. According to their agreement Goodall, Nelson & Perkins ran their steamships to Olympia. Brown's wharf was a great benefit to the town and continued in use until 1888 when the long wharf was built from the foot of Main street.

In October of this year the Standard office put in steam power.

During the year the county and the whole territory had been thrown into great grief by the death of Judge McFadden. As one of the early pioneers and always at the front in matters pertaining to the interests of the county he became endeared to the mass of the people.

The town officers this year were: I. C. Ellis Mayor; Wm. Diggins and S. Witham councilmen from the First Ward; N. Crosby and T. F. McElroy from the Second ward and H. L. Chapman and R. Mack from Third ward. In October Mayor Ellis resigned and T. F. McElroy was appointed mayor and J. H. Houghton elected to fill Mr. McElroy's place on the board.

J. D. Bolander and Joseph Martin were awarded the contract to grade a road from Marshville bridge to the wharf, for \$45. The county appropriated \$500 to improve the road to Tumwater.

1876.

Early in 1876 the Pacific Mail Company's steamers determined to make Olympia their Sound terminus and run two steamers to San Francisco, the Panama and Dakota.

The Standard and Courier united to produce a daily paper called the Olympian. In August the Standard

retired and Mr. C. P. Bagley of the Courier continued the publication.

Attention was turned toward Tumwater as a manufacturing site and it was then termed the future Lowell of the Pacific.

W. O. Bush of Bush prairie and son of the pioneer George Bush, this year fixed up an exhibition of agricultural products for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The collection was an excellent one for a county in the far northwest and received the distinction it merited by being awarded first premium on wheat.

The railroad situation dragged its slow length along through the year. The bonds had not been sold and Otis Freeman of the Pacific Mail Company sought to dispose of them at San Francisco but failed.

In February, M. Blinn, J. B. Allen and S. W. Percival of the Railroad Union asked the county board for an extension of the time in which they had obligated the company to have the road completed. The board of trustees of the town united to urge the extension of time. The county board ordered the extension on condition that the company, before the May term, commence the road with a bona fide view to its early completion. At the May term the time for the completion of the road was extended to August 1, 1877.

In April a Chinese school was opened in the Chinese quarters on Columbia street, Rev. Dong Gong being the teacher.

On April 29 the community was called to mourn the death of Edward Giddings, one of the pioneers who had been instrumental in furthering the commercial interests of the village.

Later in the summer, July 14, occurred the sudden death of Capt. E. A. Starr of the steamer Annie Stewart.

This year so pregnant with political

interests in the nation had its election concomitants in Thurston county. A full county ticket was to be elected, besides a delegate to congress and members of the territorial legislature. The following nominations were made:

REPUBLICAN.

For Joint Councilman: T. M. Reed.
For Representatives: J. C. Horr, S. G. Ward, E. B. Chipman.
For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.
For Commissioners: J. M. Swan, J. S. French.
For Probate Judge: A. R. Elder.
For School Superintendent: John R. Thompson.

For Surveyor: F. Brown.
For Coroner: I. V. Mossman.
For Wreckmaster: John Chapman.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Joint Councilman: N. Ostrander.
For Representatives: B. F. Ruth, J. P. Judson, E. B. Couch.
For Sheriff: J. B. Rowe.
For Auditor: P. Turpin.
For Treasurer: B. F. Yantis.
For Commissioners: W. H. Mitchell, A. J. Chambers, Wm. McLane.
For Probate Judge: Edwin Marsh.
For School Superintendent: D. N. Utter.

For Surveyor: H. Hicklin.
For Coroner: W. J. Yaeger.
For Wreckmaster: Chas. Grainger.
The entire Republican ticket was elected also A. J. Chambers, one of the Democratic candidates for county commissioner.

In November was organized the Washington Literary society, which elicited considerable interest among the young people of the village.

At the city election April 3, J. C. Horr was elected Mayor; S. Coulter and J. B. Pray councilmen from the First ward; J. H. Houghton and J. M. Swan from the Second ward and J. S. Dob-

bins and D. S. B. Henry from the Third ward; A. A. Phillips, clerk; C. B. Mann, treasurer, and J. P. Willis, marshal. During the year Mr. Dobbins resigned and James Pattison was appointed as his successor; also T. M. Reed was elected vice Mr. Houghton resigned.

This year an attempt was made to settle the matters between the city and school district growing out of the exchange of sites with the county the previous year and made more pertinent by the creation of the school district as a distinct organization. Accordingly, on June 10, Messrs. Henry, Swan and Coulter were appointed by the council a committee to make a transfer of the school property to the school district and on September 9 reported the matter back with the statement that it, the committee, had been unable to make arrangements with the school district. It was voted, however that the city charge the district rent at the rate of \$100 per annum. The city took the position that the \$300 paid the county on exchange of sites, should be borne by the school district. The school directors did not dispute the claim but failed to reimburse the city, doubtless through lack of funds.

On November 25 the council ordered a new note given Thomas Prather for a loan made in 1867.

The year 1876 passed into history with the people in anxious suspense over railroad communication and commercial prosperity. The county board had limited the time for the completion of the road to August, 1877, but the absence of a well directed effort to begin the work made it evident that at no time during the coming year would the snort of the iron horse be heard.

1877.

Thus the year 1877 opened amidst doubt and uncertainty respecting the railroad to Tenino. But there had

been so much of this state of feeling since the project was first broached in 1872 that the people were not alarmed. But the project was not abandoned.

Amid discouragements and in spite of opposition a few faithful friends of Olympia clung to the hope that their anticipations would ultimately be realized and their efforts crowned with success.

Early in the year Amos Bowman of San Francisco proposed to assume the undertaking of the Olympia Railroad Union if an extension of time for its completion could be had. The matter was brought to the attention of the county commissioners at their May term and the time for the completion of the road extended to August 1, 1878, on condition that the actual work of construction begin before October, 1877.

Numerous causes might be assigned for the failure to build the road. There was the opposition of the Northern Pacific Company that used its influence to embarrass the local company in selling its bonds, but it gradually dawned upon the minds of the citizens that, though the projectors of the enterprise were earnest in their efforts to build the road, the movement was not in the hands of practical railroad men. The members of the Union themselves began to suspect there might be something to this proposition and were ready to turn the work over to another whenever it appeared that, by so doing, work of construction would go forward. To this end the proposition of Mr. Bowman was accepted by the Railroad Union.

About this time Gov. E. P. Ferry had succeeded Captain Percival on the board of trustees and to the governor was assigned the duty of drawing up the contract with Mr. Bowman.

The contract, prepared and approved by the Union, was not satisfactory to Mr. Bowman and the deal was declar-

ed off. Thus again was the village under the cloud of withered hopes and blighted expectations. But a few determined men were not content to there remain. On June 2, a meeting was held in Columbia Hall to discuss the situation. The matter was in the hands of the Olympia Railroad Union, but that company evinced a willingness to stand aside and permit another to step into his shoes, if he would worthily wear them. To this end the Thurston County Railroad Construction Company was organized.

The capital stock was placed at \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares. The stock was taken and the following gentlemen chosen directors: J. P. Judson, president; R. H. Milroy, Vice President; E. N. Ouimette, treasurer; L. P. Venen, secretary; J. T. Brown, James Pattison, Bruce Dodge, Geo. A. Foster, A. J. Burr, J. M. Murphy, Wm. H. Mitchell, C. C. Hewitt, Ira Ward, B. F. Yantis, L. Bettman and G. W. French. The Railroad Union sent a proposition signed by M. Blinn and T. I. McKinney, promising to convey to the new company all lands and lots held by and promised to the Union on the completion of the road. This proposition was rejected by the Construction company and a proposition made to complete the road on the transfer to the new company of all lands, lots, etc. held by the Union.

This proposition was accepted by the Union; subscriptions to stock were taken and local railroad circles began to show more a spirit of business. The question of gauge was agitated but was largely determined by the item of cost. It was roughly estimated that a narrow gauge track would cost about one half that of a standard gauge. The possibility of connecting a standard gauge track with that of the Northern Pacific at Tenino also entered into the considerations. The narrow gauge was

adopted. The field day idea of 1874 was again put into practice and work began between Warren's Point and Tumwater. Confidence again possessed the people and the delusions of Hope presented pictures of commercial importance to the city resulting from a narrow gauge connection with Tenino.

Building in the city was only fairly prosperous during this year, the people being loth to embark in business ventures.

Messrs. Allen & Titus fitted up the blacksmith shop of J. S. Dobbins at the corner of Third and Washington streets as a machine shop.

In March of this year the Champions of the Bed Cross, a fraternal organization was incorporated with Prof. W. H. Roberts as Commander.

On August 8th a fire broke out in the Westbrook stables on Third street and ere it could be controlled had destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

Messrs. Billings & Co. engaged in making pottery at the corner of Main and Ninth streets.

1878.

The year 1878 witnessed the completion of the Olympia & Tenino railroad. In April E. N. Ouimette visited San Francisco and bought the iron and a locomotive. In May a dispute arose over the right of way from Warren's point to the Marshville bridge and as a result the route was changed and built on piling as was first contemplated. On May 11 a concert was given in Columbia Hall for the benefit of the railroad. The receipts were \$70. During the summer the contract to build the cars was let to Ward and Mitchel of Tumwater.

During July the road was completed and August 1 was designated as the day for giving a free excursion from the city to Tenino. It was a gala day. The fond hopes of years were now culminated in the joys of a reality. The

capital of the territory, the pioneer settlement north of the Columbia had a narrow gauge railroad connection with a bluff fourteen miles away, along side of which lay the track of the Northern Pacific. It was a great day. Like nearly every August morning, the weather was propitious, clear and bright. At 8 o'clock the first passenger train pulled out with six cars and three hundred fifty three excursionists. An equal number went at 2 o'clock.

The county commissioners appointed as inspectors to examine the road, in compliance with the agreement at the time the bonds were issued, Messrs. A. D. Glover, A. J. Treadway and Wm. McMicken. In August they reported the completion of the road as satisfactory.

The following rates of fare were adopted: Olympia to Tumwater 12½ cent; to Bush Prairie, 50 cents; Spurlock Station 75 cents; Tenino, \$1.00. The county bonds were issued to Pacific Rolling Mills Company of San Francisco to whom they had been assigned.

No sooner was the road completed than there began the agitation of its extension to Chehalis in order to divert from Tacoma to Olympia the trade of that valley.

The completion of the railroad inspired confidence. Houses were occupied and tenements generally in demand.

A street railway to Tumwater was discussed.

W. N. Horton increased the water service this summer by constructing a reservoir on the property of James Pattison on the eastside and laid a four-inch pipe to connect with the Tumwater main at Third street. The remains of this reservoir still exist near the corner of Third and Tullis streets on Pattison's Addition.

In August the old district school

house on Franklin street was remodeled to accommodate the district court, the lower story being used for the clerk's office and jury rooms and the second story for a court room.

Local politics for 1878 had its usual excitements, ambitions, successes and disappointments. The following tickets were in the field:

REPUBLICAN.

For Joint Councilman: Jas. Tullis.
For Representatives: M. R. Tilley, F. M. Rhodes.
For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
For County Commissioners: J. M. Swan, S. L. Ruddell, J. Ticknor.
For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.
For Probate Judge: A. R. Elder.
For School Superintendent: J. R. Thompson.

For Coroner: Robert Mack.
For Wreckmaster: A. J. Littlejohn.
For Surveyor: — Page.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Joint Councilman: F. Henry.
For Representatives: E. T. Young, E. B. Conch.
For Sheriff: D. T. Drewry.
For Auditor: F. G. Lowe.
For County Commissioners: Robert Frost, Jas. Longmire, S. Davenport.
For Treasurer: J. Chilberg.
For Probate Judge: F. Henry.
For School Superintendent: H. Hicklin.

For Coroner: Geo. Blankenship.
For Wreckmaster: J. L. Cook.
For Surveyor: D. S. B. Henry.

Seven hundred ninety four votes were cast in the county. The Republican ticket was elected with the exception of S. L. Ruddell and J. Ticknor, commissioners, the Democratic candidates, Jas. Longmire and S. Davenport being chosen. Francis Henry also defeated A. R. Elder for probate judge. A state constitution was voted on, receiving 459 votes to 118 against. Local option received a vote of 220 to 148.

During the year the claim of the county against the city of Olympia was a subject of controversy between the board of county commissioners and the city council. The county held the \$900 note of the town, given in 1875. In February 1878 a special meeting of the town board was called and a committee appointed to confer with the county commissioners in relation to the note and the town asked that its validity be submitted to the district judge. Definite action was not taken.

There also re-rose the point of difference between the school district and the city. In the spring of 1877, a new town board being elected, a committee waited upon the school board to effect a settlement of their differences the town insisting upon the school district paying the \$300 due on exchange of sites. The city records do not show that this committee made a report. In August 1878 John B. Allen, Geo. A. Barnes and Benj. Harned, board of school directors, proposed to pay the town \$354.17 for claims against the district if the town would execute to the district a conveyance of lots seven and eight in block sixty three. The proposition was accepted.

In the spring of 1878 the following city officers were elected: Mayor, E. N. Ouimette; Councilmen: First Ward, E. T. Young, W. H. Clark; Second Ward, A. O. Damon, Alex. Farquar; Third Ward, C. H. Hale, A. Hartsock; Clerk, A. A. Phillips; Marshal, R. Mack. Treasurer, W. J. C. Neate.

At the May term of the county board the town asked for an appropriation for repairing the Marshville bridge. The county ordered cancelled the accumulated interest on the \$900 note provided the town would make no charge for grand jury rooms for the district court.

In August was organized the Olympia Oyster Company to deal in oysters

and to establish agencies at down Sound points. A. B. Rabbeson was president; R. P. Shoecraft, secretary and T. C. Van Epps, treasurer.

During the summer W. N. Horton was granted the right of way through the streets and, by the county, along the road from Tumwater to lay pipes for supplying the town with water.

Amid the stimulus of renewed hope the year 1878 closed.

1879.

The appearance of the railroad, the existence of the railroad bonds and the growth of the county had given a new life to matters in private business relations and in public affairs.

In February 1879 the newly elected county commissioners held their first term. Mr. Swan was elected chairman of the board. The question of the railroad bonds being subject to taxation was brought before the board but determined in favor of the right of the county to tax them.

At the May term was created a special fund of two per cent to pay interest on the railroad bonds.

This spring the county board served notice on the town trustees that the \$900 must be paid immediately. With perfect complacency and decorum the mayor referred the communication to a committee consisting of C. H. Hale, E. T. Young and J. S. Dobbins, who were authorized to wait upon the commissioners and make arrangements for immediate settlement. At the August term of the commissioners Messrs. Hale and Young visited them and urged upon their attention the invalidity of the note and again, on behalf of the town, urged that it be submitted to the district judge.

The record does not show that the commissioners very greatly desired to submit the note to judicial scrutiny.

The town offered to pay the county one half of the \$900 if the county would apply the other half to repair.

ing the Marshville bridge. At the November session of the board the proposition was accepted. In November the contract for keeping the poor of the county was awarded to Mary Mann of Tumwater at \$5 per week per head. At the same time J. C. Horr was awarded the contract for burying the county poor at \$3.50 per corpse.

During the latter part of the year a controversy arose between the Northern Pacific railroad company and the county officials upon the question of the taxation of railroad property. The railroad company took the position that its property was exempt from taxation. At the November session of the board the railroad company offered to compromise the matter by paying three per cent on its gross earnings, aggregating \$1,460.75. This was accepted by the commissioners on condition that the company pay on its rolling stock before December 1, and that this compromise be considered no precedent. In February the board of school directors of the city district reported to the city council that it was unable to collect its special tax and therefore could not pay its indebtedness of \$354.17.

At the municipal election in April the following officers were elected: Mayor, E. N. Ouimette; trustees: First ward, E. T. Young, M. R. Tilley; Second ward, A. Farquhar, Geo. Forbes; Third ward, J. S. Dobbins, C. H. Hale; Marshall, Robert Mack; Clerk A. A. Phillips; Treasurer, W. C. S. Neate.

Early in the year 1879 the business and social circles of Olympia were thrown into a commotion by the arrest of S. W. Hall who had been in business here for several years. The arrest was for a crime committed in Illinois several years prior by George H. Halliday which was Hall's true name. Hall affected great surprise and assured his friends that he would

soon return and make everything clear. He never returned.

On May 20 Judge Edwin Marsh one of the pioneers whose claim adjoined Percival's on the west side, since platted as Woodruff's addition, started for Arcadia in a row boat. During the day the boat was found near Dofflemeyer's Point containing Judge Marsh's coat and lunch basket. The body was never found.

Early this summer a subsidy was raised to improve the Chehalis wagon road.

During the summer of 1879 the question of a water supply was agitated both for fire purposes and household use. The system of W. N. Horton, which had been in operation was generally thought to be insufficient.

During the summer the Union Academy was formed and opened on the Eastside.

In the fall there was a general improvement in the logging business—an industry that had somewhat lagged for a few years.

1880.

The year 1880 was characterized by few items of great historical interest.

The settlement of the railroad taxes with the Northern Pacific was followed by another dispute of like character with the Tenino road. The company returned no assessment to the assessor for the year 1879. The assessor fixed the valuation at \$71,000.

The railroad officials, in February, 1880, asked a reduction but the commissioners refused to make it on the ground that the application came too late although they acknowledged that it was too high. J. P. Judson, attorney for the company, found the assessment roll defective in not being authenticated and signed by the assessor as required by law. Mr. Judson announced that he disliked to take the question into the courts, for he feared

the entire assessment would be declared invalid. A special session of the board was called and as a compromise the railroad company offered to pay three and one half per cent on its gross earnings in lieu of taxes. The compromise proposition was rejected; the rails and property sold and bought in by the county through Francis Henry, appointed for the purpose. The railroad company brought suit to recover possession. At the trial, when the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Bloomfield, offered the assessment roll in evidence Mr. Judson objected on the ground that it was an invalid roll. The objection was sustained and the railroad company recovered the property.

In December a petition was presented to the commissioners that the county treasurer be directed to refuse to pay interest on the railroad bonds, but it was denied.

Early in the year the committee of the town council appointed to confer with the school board over the matter of district indebtedness reported that the school board would take no action toward paying the \$354. The clerk was directed to make out a bill against the district for house rent at the rate of \$100 per month since the town purchased the property.

The clerk was instructed to draw a warrant in favor of the county treasurer for \$450 and demand the \$900 note.

At the annual election in Olympia this spring, Geo. A. Barnes was elected mayor; A. B. Woodard and A. H. Chambers trustees from the First ward; Geo. Forbes and Joseph Lamson from the Second and Robert Post and Thomas Tallentire from the Third; Robert Mack, Marshal; J. Yantis, clerk, and W. C. S. Neate, treasurer. The new council inaugurated street improvements, which were considered quite elaborate for

those days, to wit: \$300 were appropriated for Ayer's Hill, \$100 for Main street and \$100 for Percival's Hill.

In May of this year Gov. Ferry was succeeded by Wm. A. Newell of New Jersey, a man of extensive public experience. As early as 1846 he was a member of congress from his state and for several terms governor. With Gov. Newell came a colony that settled in Waddell Creek and Sherman valleys in this county, west of Black Lake. Although the company located on some of the most fertile lands of the county, their inaccessibility and the cost of clearing slowly worked discouragement to the settlers who, one by one, abandoned their claims and engaged in other pursuits.

To take the federal census this summer there were appointed as enumerators for the county: R. P. Shoecraft, P. P. Carroll and O. M. Fuller. The population of the county was 3,270; of Olympia 1532 and of Tumwater 171. The population of Tacoma at the same time was 1098 and of Seattle 3533.

During the summer Messrs. S. C. Woodruff and T. C. Van Epps who were in the mercantile business fitted out another expedition to inspect the Black Hills in the western part of the county but the expedition served only as a midsummer picnic for its participants.

At the annual election of officers of the Thurston county Railroad Company, T. M. Reed was chosen president; L. Bettman, vice president; J. P. Judson, secretary; W. H. Mitchell, superintendent; T. I. McKenny, Geo. A. Barnes and T. M. Reed, executive committee.

The Catholic Sisters of Charity this summer commenced the preliminary work toward starting a school at Olympia which became Providence Academy.

In September of this year the city

was honored with a visit from President Hayes and Messrs. Chambers, Tallentire and Forbes were appointed a committee of the town board to provide a suitable reception.

As the biennial election drew near the following tickets were placed in the field:

DEMOCRATIC.

- * For Representative: Wm. McLane.
- For Sheriff: L. Kratz.
- For Auditor: R. Frost.
- For Treasurer: A. H. Chambers.
- For Probate Judge: F. Henry.
- For Commissioners: R. Waddell, T. Rutledge.

For School Superintendent: J. L. Henderson.

- For Surveyor: D. S. B. Henry.
- For Coroner: Geo. Blankenship.
- For Wreckmaster: — Budlong.

REPUBLICAN.

- For Representative: A. Van Eaton.
- For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
- For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
- For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.
- For Probate Judge: J. G. Sparks.
- For Commissioners: S. A. McKenzie, Joseph Gibson.
- For School Superintendent: J. R. Thompson.

For Surveyor: F. W. Brown.

For Coroner: N. Pattison.

For Wreckmaster, A. J. Littljohn.

The Republican ticket was elected with the exception of Messrs. Van Eaton and Sparks.

During 1880 there was a general improvement in all kinds of business. It is worth noting that at this time there were seven religious societies in Olympia and each owned the real estate it occupied. The same is true of the fraternities. Five of the six dry goods merchants owned their buildings. So did three of five hotel keepers and the same proportion of renters might be found in other lines of business. The city was on no boom but a state of contentment and stability per-

vaded the community. Ranchers in the county owned their holdings.

During the year there had been introduced in the town small change—the dime and half dime. Hitherto the smallest had been the quarter or two bits. A person buying fifteen cents worth of goods paid a quarter. The loss was invariably borne by the purchasing class. At first the small pieces were received with contempt but soon worked their way into every day transactions.

1881.

The discovery of samples of imaginary iron ore had turned the attention of the citizens to the manufacturing industry and in May, 1881, the Olympia Iron Company was formed with the following directors: Gov. Wm. A. Newell, president; S. W. Percival, vice president; P. P. Carroll, secretary; A. Farquhar, treasurer; A. H. Chambers and J. T. Brown.

For some years the Washington Industrial Association had been in a state of "inocuous desuetude" but an attempt was made this year to hold an annual fair on its grounds south of the city. Excellent provision was made for a superior exposition but in spite of earnest work the fair was generally pronounced a failure. This was owing to the distance of the grounds from the town—too far to walk and too short to pay four bits for a ride. At the annual meeting, Geo. A. Barnes was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year; C. H. Hale, vice president; T. C. Van Epps, treasurer and L. P. Venen, secretary.

In August 1881 at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the railroad company, J. W. Sprague, of Tacoma, was elected president, Robert W. Gate, vice president, and F. R. Brown, secretary and treasurer. The name of the company was changed to Olympia & Chehalis Valley Railroad and

meeting called to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock to \$500,000.

The death of President Garfield in September caused great grief in this far off corner of the Republic. Gov. Newell issued the usual proclamation and Mayor Young announced a memorial service. At a citizens meeting Gov. Newell presided and T. C. Van Epps acted as secretary. Resolutions of condolence were adopted and telegraphed President Arthur.

This year a Blue Ribbon League was formed.

Early in the year E. T. Young addressed the board of trustees upon the subject of a canal from Black Lake. The communication was referred to a committee which subsequently reported that a contract to survey the canal from Black Lake to the head waters of Budd's Inlet had been let to O. B. Iverson and William Jameson for \$150.

At the annual municipal election E. T. Young was elected mayor; A. H. Chambers and A. B. Woodard trustees from the First Ward; N. Ostrander and George Forbes from the second Ward; Robert Frost and Thos. Tallentire from the Third Ward; Robert Mack Marshal; J. V. Yantis, clerk; C. B. Mann, treasurer.

The street committee of the town was authorized to construct a new bridge to the west side and the contract for the bridge was awarded to A. J. Littlejohn.

This summer a further improvement was made to Ayer's Hill.

1882

During the session of the legislature of 1882 Olympia was incorporated a city and at the municipal election the following officers were elected: Mayor, N. Ostrander; councilmen, first ward, A. H. Chambers for two years, H. Sabin for one year; Second ward, Richard Osseno for two years,

R. G. O'Brien for one year; Third ward, W. J. Yaeger for two years and J. S. Dobbins for one year. Clerk, J. V. Yantis; Marshal, J. R. Rose; Treasurer, C. B. Mann.

On May 18 fire broke out in the Vienna restaurant on Main street on the south half of the block where Childerg's building now stands. The flames spread in both directions north and south. By the efforts of the fire department such as it was, they were prevented from crossing both Main and Fourth streets. But in spite of the heroic efforts of the people the entire block bounded by Fourth, Washington, Fifth and Main streets was burned to the ground except the building belonging to the Tilley estate and Philip Hiltz' property, both in the south east corner of the block. The total losses occasioned by the fire aggregated \$35,500, with a total insurance of \$22,000.

The fire suggested the need of a better protection against such occurrences and the city council submitted to the people a vote of a special tax of two and a half mills for fire purposes. A proposition for a special school tax was also submitted to the people by the board of school directors. The fire tax carried while the special school tax was voted down.

In the hope that the annual fair of the Industrial Association would be more of a success in 1882 than that of the year previous, it was divided into two departments: a stock exhibit at the fair grounds, to be held August 28, and an exhibit of fruits and manufactured articles to be held in Columbia Hall in October. This seemed to be an improvement on the exhibition of the previous year but was far from being satisfactory to the promoters of the enterprise.

On August 29th occurred, through a misapprehension, the death of Andrew McClure, an habitual drunkard.

Mr. E. A. Stevens, agent for Adam's Express, was awakened at night by a strange noise at his back door. He demanded: "Who's there?" and there came a maudlin response something like "I want silver." Stevens then fired his pistol at the door. The groan of the victim indicated that the shot had taken effect. Upon opening the door Mr. Stevens was surprised to find old Andy McClure. A coroners jury exonerated Mr. Stevens in his action in the matter. Andy was doubtless looking for something to eat.

The local political campaign this summer was one of exciting interest. The Republican convention renominated the old ticket. Disaffection had grown up; taxes were high. The Democratic county convention was called for September 30th at 11 o'clock a. m. The People's convention met at 11 a. m. and placed a full county ticket in the field. At 2 o'clock the Democratic convention met and adjourned sine die without naming a ticket. The following were the nominations:

REPUBLICAN.

For Joint Councilman: S. G. Ward.
For Representative: F. R. Brown.
For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
For Auditor: A. A. Phillips.
For Treasurer: N. Crosby.
For Assessor: H. H. Morgan.
For Commissioners: J. Gibson, J. M. Swan.

For Probate Judge: T. M. Reed, Jr.

For School Superintendent: J. R. Thompson.

For Surveyor: F. W. Brown.

For Coroner: N. Pattison.

PEOPLE'S.

For Joint Councilman: C. H. Hale.

For Representative: Peterfield Turpin.

For Sheriff: Frank Ruth.

For Auditor: C. M. Moore.

For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.

For Assessor: R. P. Shoecraft.

For Commissioners: J. L. Yantis, J. S. Dobbins.

For Probate Judge: Francis Henry.

For School Superintendent: Mrs. P. C. Hale.

For Surveyor: F. W. Brown.

For Coroner: N. Pattison.

The People's ticket was elected except Frank Ruth for sheriff and R. P. Shoecraft for assessor.

In October one H. F. Hutchinson claimed \$1000 damages against the city for receiving a broken leg on account of a defective sidewalk. As a compromise he offered to take \$500. The city council refused to pay. Hutchinson brought suit against the city and Judson & Israel, a law firm, were employed to defend for a fee of \$250. The matter reached the supreme court where a judgment for \$1200 was rendered against the city.

This fall the water company began investigating the feasibility of putting a pump in Moxlie Creek in the southeastern part of the city and forcing the water to a reservoir located on the hill from which the supply could be extended to all parts of the city.

The project was not carried but such a scheme was reserved for another company at a considerable later date.

In December Peterfield Turpin, who had recently been elected a member of the legislature suffered a stroke of paralysis which incapacitated him for work. He never recovered from the affliction, although he lived several years.

During the preceding years a controversy had grown up in official circles over the assessing of railroad lands and at the November term of the county commissioners J. M. Swan, chairman of the board, was directed to confer with the commissioners of Cowlitz, Lewis, Chehalis and Mason counties with a view to securing

ing a unity of action in the assessing of the lands of the Northern Pacific.

In April a special session of the county commissioners was called to consider a matter of difference that had grown up between the city and county, to-wit: who lawfully should collect and expend the special road and bridge tax levied on all property within the corporate limits of the city of Olympia, the city or the county. J. S. Dobbins was authorized to sign an agreement on the part of the commissioners to refer the question to the judge of the district court and to abide by such decision. Mr. McKenzie, chairman of the board, objected to the proceedings on the ground that the question submitted was not accompanied by a statement of fact in the case. The statement was accordingly signed by Mayor Ostrander and councilmen on the part of the city and Mr. McKenzie as chairman of the board. Mr. McKenzie also filed a protest to accompany the papers to the district judge.

On May 11th Judge Hoyt reported verbally that he deemed it best to not give a decision on the subject as there did not seem to be a harmonious feeling in regard to the matter between all parties concerned. On May 23 the commissioners ordered that the treasurer's duplicate receipts for the taxes in dispute be accepted and the auditor be instructed to settle with the treasurer in accordance therewith. Mr. McKenzie objected.

At the same session of the board Chairman McKenzie resigned, assigning as his reason pressing personal business. At the August term J. S. Dobbins was appointed chairman of the board and B. F. Ruth appointed commissioner vice Mr. McKenzie.

In March of this year the school fund became exhausted and on the recommendation of Mrs. P. C. Hale, county superintendent, a tuition fee

was charged to keep the school going nine months.

This year the Sister's School or Providence Academy was established.

The census taken this summer by the assessor showed a population of 2764 in the county—520 less than in 1882. The result was not generally satisfactory and numerous were the complaints that the returns were imperfect.

At the annual city election in April, N. Ostrander was re-elected mayor and the following councilmen, each for two years: First ward, C. Burmeister; Second ward, R. G. O'Brien; Third ward, C. H. Hale. Clerk, J. V. Yantis; Treasurer, C. B. Mann. On June 19, Councilman Yaeger, one of the holdovers, died and Thomas Talentire was appointed in his place.

This city council made a contract with W. N. Horton for ten fire plugs at \$600 per year and in October purchased a Silsby fire engine and a lot on Columbia street for an engine house.

This summer again was agitated the railroad through to the Chehalis valley. The route calculated upon was to start down the eastside about a mile and a half, to run between the city and Tumwater, thence to Black Lake, Young's, Miami Prairie, through Camas prairie to the Black Hills, thence crossing the river to Greenwood, to Elma, Satsop and on to Montesano—a distance of 47 miles. Like all early railroads in pioneer settlements the railroad existed only in the minds of its projectors, although the feasibility of such a route would generally commend itself.

The city schools opened this fall with Prof. L. E. Follansbee as principal; Ellen S. Stevenson, Gertrude McCausland and A. R. Anderson as assistants.

In August the First National Bank was organized with Judge Hoyt as president and succeeded to the bus-

iness of the banking house of Geo. A. Barnes. In August were filed the articles of incorporation of the Olympia Light Company. Its objects were to erect works for the manufacture of hydrogen gas and for the generation of electric fluid to supply Olympia and Tumwater with light for business and domestic purposes. The capital stock was placed at \$1000, divided into one thousand shares at \$1 each. The incorporators were Geo. A. Barnes, T. I. McKenny, Geo. Gelbach, A. A. Phillips, Jno. P. Hoyt, A. H. Chambers, N. H. Owings and N. S. Porter.

On August 26 the Carlton House took fire and burned to the ground. As the fall wore along the business men of the town began to reflect upon the facilities for caring for strangers. The biennial legislature would convene in December and lodging houses were few and small. In consideration of the exigencies of the case Mrs. L. M. Clark, who owned the site, determined to rebuild.

During the fall there occurred a decline in the price of logs owing to an over production; mill yards had more than they could use.

The year 1883 was one of business activity. The city of Olympia took on an air of increasing prosperity which made an increasing demand for county products. In the spring August Schneider opened a brick yard on the west side of the bay. Several residences were erected and there arose a general increased demand for tenements and lodging apartments. In November was established a saw mill on the west side.

This fall the Olympia Collegiate Institute was chartered by those connected with the Puget Sound conference of the M. E. Church and succeeded to the property of the Union Academy on the east side of the bay.

This summer the city council undertook the mammoth task of grading

Fourth street through Swantown. It was proposed to make a cut through the bluff just east of the bridge. As the adjoining property owners began to contemplate the elevations at which they would be left, protests to the improvement were numerous. The dirt used in making the excavation was used in making a fill at the east end of the bridge, being run down in cars.

A suit for damages was instituted against the city by T. C. Van Epps and wife, but though it remained on the court docket several terms did not come to trial.

The composition of the legislature, when it assembled in December, indicated the rapid immigration reaching all parts of the territory, several new comers composing the membership. This was the memorable legislature that granted woman suffrage and the passage of the bill was ratified by a grand jubilee.

1884.

The year 1884 opened with the municipal election in the city. J. S. Dobbins was chosen mayor; A. H. Chambers, councilman from the First ward; C. B. Bagley from the Second and Thomas Tallentire from the Third. J. L. Henderson, treasurer; J. V. Yantis clerk; M. Shields, street commissioner and N. S. Porter, city attorney. The new council resurrected the ghost of the controversy with the school district. To settle matters the city attorney was directed to prepare the school district a quit claim deed to the premises but this action was subsequently reconsidered and a proposition of Mr. Bagley was carried that a good deed be given to the school district when the district quit claims the court house property, that on the corner of Sixth and Franklin streets, to the county. Mr. Chambers asked that the district be required to repay the \$300 paid the county but his amendment was lost by the mayor voting No.

This winter the route of the railroad was changed to run on the west side of the bay from Warren's Point instead of on piling. This was the route originally contemplated but abandoned owing to difficulty in securing the right of way. As rebuilt the depot was built in a small cove to the south of the Marshville bridge which was continued in use until the road passed into other hands in 1890.

In February 1884 was organized Capitol Lodge No. 15 Knights of Pythias.

This winter C. B. Bagley sold the Courier to W. H. Roberts and Fred Dunham.

The spring of 1884 opened with indications of continued growth of the town.

A sewerage system was agitated.

The contract was let to build the Horr block on Main street for \$6,792.

Real estate was on the move and street grading was agitated and each councilman was looking out for his ward. Propositions to grade East-side and Union streets aroused opposition and neither was improved.

On May 14, the city council ordered that the new fire engine should not leave the business portion of the city. On the 26th the residence of Marshall Blinn on the corner of Union and Washington streets took fire. The alarm was sounded and though personal efforts were made to save the building, the engineer would not permit the steamer to leave the stable. The action of the council in forbidding the steamer to leave the business portion of the city was severely criticised and on June 14 permission was given the engineer to take it to the suburbs when necessity required.

In July there arose a question over the right of the city to exact a license from saloons and the question was committed to the supreme court.

The county assessment this year

was considered by many too high; a citizens committee appeared before the board of commissioners and urged that the assessments be reduced 40 or 50 per cent and that real estate be assessed at its actual value rather than the fictitious values placed upon it for speculative purposes. The board replied that the assessment roll would be equalized in accordance with legal advice.

As the time for the biennial election drew near two tickets were in the field: Republican and Democratic, as follows. At this election women exercised the right of suffrage:

REPUBLICAN.

For Joint Councilman; Glen Crosby.
For Representative: Thos. Tallentire.

For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
For Auditor: Brad W. Davis.
For Treasurer: C. B. Mann.
For Assessor: Samuel James.
For Probate Judge: W. F. Keady.
For School Superintendent: Jennie Moore.

For Commissioners: A. B. Woodard, Geo. B. Capen.

For Surveyor: G. C. Cline.
For Coroner: A. Hartsuck.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Joint Councilman: Wm. McLane
For Representative: N. Ostrander.
For Sheriff: Fred Guyot.
For Auditor: C. M. Moore.
For Treasurer: J. H. Munson.
For Probate Judge: F. Henry.
For School Superintendent: Mrs. P. C. Hale.

For Commissioners: T. Prather, L. K. Longmire.

For Surveyor: R. E. Andrews.
For Coroner: B. Harned.
For Wreckmaster: I. V. Mossman.

The Democratic ticket was largely the People's ticket of the previous campaign and made up of members of both parties.

The Republican ticket was elected

with the exception of Tallentire for representative, Davis for auditor and Ready for probate judge.

The proposition to tax church property, submitted to the voters received 457 majority in the county.

This year Chas. Burmeister erected a brick store building at the corner of Main and Third streets.

Additions were made to the school house on Union street by adding a wing to each side.

In June the Northern Pacific railway opened an office in Olympia, appointing S. G. Ward, agent.

In November the Olympia Building and Loan Association was organized with 2000 shares at \$200 each, the incorporators being: J. T. Brown, T. M. Reed, J. C. Ten Eyck, T. C. Van Epps, J. F. Gowey, F. Henry, G. S. Allen and Alfred Thompson.

The Potlatch Club, a social organization, was formed, the membership being limited to men.

This year Gov. Newell was succeeded by Gov. Squire.

A brewery was built on the Hale property on the eastside.

Work was commenced this year on the works for generating hydrogen gas for illuminating purposes and a charter granted the Pacific Construction Company. The works were erected on the east side of the bay between Fifth and Sixth streets.

In December occurred the death of George Agnew, an odd and historic character. He came to Olympia with Gov. Isaac I. Stevens in 1853 and on account of his eccentricities was a favorite with the old timers.

1885

In January of the new year P. P. Carroll established the Republican.

This spring I. C. Ellis who had been conducting logging operations on the Eastside below the Gallagher claim, moved his camp up Moxlie creek and marketed the timber that stood to the

southeast of the city. In constructing his tramway to the water it was necessary to bridge a deep and narrow canyon through which the Northern Pacific railway now passes. The bridge was supported on logs built up log cabin style. For succeeding years this afforded the only means of communication between the city and the straggling settlers off to the southeast. It was secretly burned in 1890 by the railway graders in order to lay the Northern Pacific track.

At the city election in January A. A. Phillips was elected Mayor: E. T. Young, councilman from the first ward; J. M. Lammon from Second Ward and F. A. Hoffman from Third Ward; J. V. Yantis clerk; Fred Guyot Marshal and M. Shields, street commissioner.

The liquor license was reduced by this council from \$600 to \$300 by a tie vote, the mayor voting for the reduced license.

The insufficiency of the city's water supply was becoming patent and it was proposed to construct an immense cistern from Main to Washington streets on Fifth street, ten feet deep, eight feet eight inches wide and two hundred fifty feet long, to hold 150,000 gallons. The estimated cost in cement was \$1,800; in cedar \$650.

This spring the city clerk was removed and W. Irving appointed. In August he was suspended for malfeasance and Robert Marr elected in his stead.

The cut made in grading Eighth street, between Main and Washington endangered the safety of Mason Hall, which stood on the north line of the lot. The building was accordingly moved to the southward, to near the centre of the lot.

The grading of streets, moving easements and making cuts aroused numerous small controversies between property owners or between property owners

and the city. General Anderson complained of the gas company removing the bluff south of his property on Fifth street near the corner of Chestnut.

In January a special school tax of \$3500 was voted by a majority of 25, but the opposition raised the question of legality and it was so declared by Judge Hoyt.

In January the Shakespeare Dramatic society was organized and maintained as a literary organization during the winter with considerable interest.

In February was organized the Olympia Bar Association.

The manufacture of gas for illuminating purposes, begun in 1884, was completed this year and the product turned on for illumination with satisfactory results.

In August the Puget Sound Pipe company was incorporated and succeeded to the manufacture of wood pipe under the Horton patent. The works were operated on the east side of the bay at the foot of Third street.

Notwithstanding hard times building was fairly prosperous during 1885 but mostly in the line of residences.

The county commissioners appropriated \$200 to rebuild the lower Tumwater bridge.

In November Dr. Woodard resigned as a member of the county board and Thomas Prather was appointed in his place.

This year W. A. Bush and George Gaston carried on extensive logging operations beyond Bush Prairie along the line of the Tenino road, logs being transported to tide water by trains.

On the incoming of the Cleveland administration A. D. Glover was appointed postmaster at Olympia.

As the usual sequence of flush times the boom of 1883-84 was followed in 1885 with hard times and high taxes. Fictitious values placed on property

by speculators reach the assessor's office, thence the assessment roll. The boom spirit prompts unnecessary expenditures. The next step was a high rate of taxation. This was the situation in 1885. At the incoming of the city administration in January the ways and means committee issued an address reviewing the financial condition of the city. The situation was no better in county matters. Without the positive assurance that it would do any good a taxpayers protective association was organized in October, its object being to prevent the levying and to resist the collection of unjust and illegal taxes and to prosecute all recreant, district, city and county officers. Any taxpayer owning \$1000 worth of property was eligible to membership. The association had twenty-one members who elected: G. A. Barnes, president; Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, vice-president, and Francis Henry, treasurer. The record of the association seems to be limited to 1885.

The scheme to take water from Ferguson's lake for city purposes was speculated upon this fall.

In November the Courier was bought by T. H. Cavanaugh and the name changed to the Partisan and as such was the leading Republican paper of the county.

In December of this year Allen & Harkness made an addition to their mill on Third street for the manufacture of sash and doors.

The year 1885 witnessed the death of one of the pioneers of Olympia who had in no small degree taken an active part in the growth of Olympia and Washington Territory—that of Thornton F. McElroy, who died February 5. In September, 1852, he established at Olympia the Columbian, the first newspaper published north of the Columbia river. He took an active part in creating Washington Territory and also an active part in managing its affairs.

He died universally respected by all with whom he came in contact during this third of a century.

In August of the same year E. T. Gunn, one of the publishers of the Courier, likewise passed away, and in December Nathaniel Crosby, a pioneer, was called to the great beyond.

On December 16, occurred a tragedy at Yelm in the eastern part of the county that for unspeakable horror scarcely has an equal in the annals of crime. At 6 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Henry Manear arose leaving her five children, aged from one to three years, and her husband asleep. She saturated the walls of their cabin, the floor and the bedding with coal oil; then set it on fire. The fiendish mother refused to leave the building. Upon being aroused by the flames the eldest girl and father escaped from the windows. The girl rolled on the ground to extinguish her burning clothing. She attempted to return to the building but was more seriously injured. The father escaped with his skin burned to a crisp. He crawled to a neighboring Indian camp and then to his father's. He died that night. Four children and the mother were burned with the building.

1886.

At the municipal election in January a total vote was cast of 349. A. H. Chambers was chosen mayor; L. Bettman, councilman from the First ward; R. G. O'Brien from the Second for the full term, and O. R. Simenson to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Lammon; Aaron Hartsock from the Third ward.

A proposition was advanced to change the boundaries of the school district on the northeast but was refused by the county superintendent. Mr. D. R. Bigelow, one of the interested parties, appealed from the superintendent's action but the county commissioners sustained the action of the

superintendent.

On June 28 an election was called to determine whether intoxicating drinks should be sold in the county. The vote resulted in 573 for prohibition to 649 against.

At the August meeting of the board of commissioners, J. W. Sprague, president of the Olympia and Chehalis Valley railroad company, petitioned for a release of the mortgage the county held on the road. The company desired this in order that it might borrow \$200,000 with which to improve the road and to extend it to deep water. The board denied the petition.

The growth of the county in the neighborhood of Mud Bay made it necessary for a voting precinct, and at this term of the board McLane precinct was established.

The commissioners provided for the submission to the people at the November election the proposition to issue and sell \$15,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a new courthouse and jail. This action was taken in view of the report that the grand jury, made to the district court, declaring as a nuisance the courthouse then in use. The building then used was the old schoolhouse built in 1855 by J. M. Swan

In the local political campaign this year there was considerable of an independent feeling among the people. The following tickets were nominated:

REPUBLICAN.

Joint Councilman: J. F. Gowey.

Joint Representative: T. M. Beed jr.

Sheriff: Geo. D. Messeggee.

Auditor: J. P. Tweed.

Treasurer: C. B. Mann.

Assessor: Samuel James.

Commissioners: Jos. Lammon, Geo. B. Capen.

Probate Judge: ———.

School Superintendent: Ella T. Stork.

Surveyor: George T. Cline.

Coroner: A. Hartsuck.

DEMOCRATIC.

Joint Councilman: M. J. Goodell.

Joint Representative: T. C. Van Epps.

Sheriff: J. W. Chambers.

Auditor: H. Swift.

Treasurer: J. N. Squires.

Assessor: A. H. Manier.

Commissioners: A. E. Young, James Longmire.

Probate Judge: F. Henry.

School Superintendent: Mrs. P. C. Hale.

Surveyor: James Frazier.

Coroner: B. Harned.

Wreckmaster: C. Etheridge.

In addition to these party tickets a so-called People's or Independent movement put out a partial ticket containing the names of William Billings for sheriff; G. W. French and John Chipman for commissioners; M. A. Root for probate judge; Ellen Stevenson for school superintendent, and R. Rawson for coroner.

The Republican ticket was elected except Geo. D. Messegee for sheriff, who was defeated by Wm. Billings, independent; Joseph Lammon for commissioner, who was defeated by A. E. Young, Democrat, and Ella Stork for school superintendent, Mrs. Hale being reelected. M. A. Root, independent, was elected probate judge over Judge Henry. A majority of 690 was cast against issuing \$15,000 of courthouse and jail bonds.

This year, through the "pull" that Seattle had on the political "powers that be," the federal land office was moved from Olympia, where it had been located for about thirty years, to Seattle.

This summer J. H. Gale, an old newspaper man of the city, established the New Transcript—a temperance paper. Owing largely to the declining health of the publisher the paper did not receive a liberal patronage and like any another paper struggled along

until 1888 when it was sold to H. W. Bessac, who changed its name to Review and made it a Republican paper.

The year was principally characterized by an agitation of the question of wharfage. The city council elected in January took hold of the project and offered the First National Bank \$150 for a wharf at the foot of Main street owned by that institution. The transfer was made after some delay in perfecting a title to the property.

As the summer wore away the proposition to dredge the harbor received a favorable consideration by citizens and in August the city surveyor was instructed to make a survey. In October the city contracted with the Umatilla, a Portland steamer, to dredge a channel from the Main street wharf to deep water, a distance of one mile, one hundred feet wide and twelve feet deep at low tide, the city to pay \$400 per day to the ship for three days. Then set in a sentiment that the harbor should be farther west. A council meeting was called and it was directed that the harbor be moved westward one hundred and fifty feet. Work was suspended and in the agonies of the agitation a vote of the people was called for. The vote resulted in 205 for the first location and 38 for the last, and a contract was accordingly signed with the Oregon Improvement Company. Day by day passed and work did not begin. About November 1 the people were promised that the work would begin about the 15th. A few days after that date the Umatilla arrived but would not begin operations unless the council waived all claims for damages that might result from the previous delay. The city assented but still work did not begin. Finally the boat got to work but so "killed time" that the council availed itself of a provision of the contract and declared the deal off paying the boat for the time actually put in. The experi-

ment cost the city \$300 and no harbor-
1887.

In January 1837 the city was canvassed for subscriptions for a hospital to be established by the Catholic Sisters of Charity. The city donated a block of land on the corner of Eleventh and Columbia streets. The superioress, Sister Benedict, began caring for patients on June 1, but the building erected for the purpose was not ready for occupancy until September.

In January the Olympia Board of Trade was organized. George A. Barnes was elected president; T. I. McKenny, first vice president; N. Ostrander, second vice president; Levi W. Ostrander, secretary; A. A. Phillips, treasurer. The president, vice presidents, treasurer, John Byrne, N. H. Owings, R. H. Milroy, N. Kaufman and A. H. Chambers were selected as trustees.

This winter the saw mills of Olympia and Tumwater agreed upon the following prices for the local trade; Rough lumber, \$9 per M; flooring 4 inch, \$18; flooring, 6 inch, \$16; rustic, \$16; cedar, \$20 to \$40; fir ceiling, \$18; cedar ceiling, \$25; wainscoting \$25; fir boards, dressed two sides, \$20. Twelve per cent interest was charged on all bills running over thirty days.

The new city administration elected this winter consisted of: A. H. Chambers, mayor; E. T. Young councilman from the first ward; O. R. Simenson from the second ward and J. G. Lybarger from the third ward: Robert Marr, city clerk; Fred Guyot, Marshall; C. H. Ayer, city attorney; D. S. B. Henry, city surveyor. In March Mr. Young resigned and John Miller Murphy was elected his successor. In July Mr. Lybarger resigned and J. S. Dobbins was elected in his stead.

The failure of the deal with the Umatilla to dredge out the harbor turned the attention of the city au-

thorities to other projects and in February the new administration considered a proposition to purchase a half interest in a \$50,000 Schmidt dredger.

In the spring bids were invited for a wharf, 450 feet north of the city wharf at the foot of Main street. This was completed in August at a cost of \$2,193.41. By this improvement communication could be had with boats at low tide.

In early spring the Thurston county Agricultural Association was organized with Geo. D. Shannon, F. I. Blodgett, A. W. Eagle, R. G. O'Brien and A. H. Chambers as directors.

More or less building was done this season and the whilom town began to take on a more metropolitan appearance.

S. C. Woodruff, who had a short time since purchased the Marsh donation claim on the west side of the bay, erected a two story brick building on Main street between Third and Fourth streets.

A. H. Chambers who owned the north east corner of Main and Fourth streets, improved his property this summer by the erection of a two story brick block. On this property, back in the fifties was the large spring previously referred to, which then supplied the village with water.

In July Oliver Shead of Seatco on the Skookumchuck in the southeastern part of the county platted the town site of Bucoda. Here in 1884 was located the works of the Seatco Manufacturing Company owned by Whit tier Fuller & Co. At an early day Jos Gibson, Hannaford Brothers and others had located in the fertile valleys adjoining the present site. In close proximity to the town was valuable coal properties which were looked upon as giving the place the nucleus for an inland town of considerable importance.

As illustrating the neglect at

backward growth that had characterized Olympia during the years past it is proper to mention that E. Martensen had recently arrived and bought a twenty acre tract on Ayer's Hill covered with a second growth of fir. Upon cutting it away he found full grown fruit trees, set out fully thirty years before.

In November occurred a holocaust and murder at Shelton that attracted attention at Olympia for the next four years and proved of interest to the taxpayers of Thurston county. On the night of November 20, the Kneel and Hotel of Shelton took fire with twenty five or thirty inmates asleep. Angus McLain was the proprietor and while the building was burning, looked on perfectly unconcerned. One of the inmates lost his life. McLain was arrested charged with arson and murder and hurriedly brought to Olympia to escape lynching. He was subsequently tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang but in 1891 on appeal to the supreme court the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. Bond was furnished and he was liberated. The new trial has not yet been had and probably never will be owing to the absence of the state's witnesses. At the February meeting of the county commissioners, the Olympia board of trade and several of the leading citizens of the city urged that the board cancel the mortgage on the Tenino railroad as petitioned for by Gen. Sprague at the August term preceeding. Gen. Sprague, Robert Wingate and F. R. Brown of the railroad company being present said the company was ready to give a second bond and mortgage and to give a personal bond that the company would expend \$200,000 in improving and extending the road. The bond and mortgage was then cancelled and the new ones filed for record.

Old Father time with his scythe had cut more than his usual swath during the year through the pioneers. On March 9th W. N. Horton who had done so much to supply Olympia with its first water system was found dead in his state room on the steamer Emma Hayward, then plying between Olympia and Seattle. In August Capt. C. H. Hale who came to Olympia in 1852 and who, as the reader has seen, was foremost in matters pertaining to the development of the county, passed from earth. In October Isaac Dofflemeyer, another early settler, breathed his last and in December Mrs. L. G. Abbott joined the silent majority.

During the year there originated a controversy over the ownership of Tacoma Hall. In 1869 Captain Finch donated it to the Good Templars to be used as a lodge hall and a public reading room and when it ceased to be so used to revert to the donor. Of late years the members had rather lost interest in the organization and although the reading room on the first floor was kept open the hall was used for miscellaneous purposes. In April 1887 the trustees of the Olympia Collegiate Institute secured from Capt. Finch his reversionary interest in the Tacoma Hall property and notified the Good Templars that they had failed to comply with the conditions of the transfer to them and demanded possession. In 1888 suit for possession was instituted by the Collegiate Institute and decided in favor of the Good Templars.

1888.

During the year 1887 matters had begun "to look our way" as the people expressed it. Immigrants were coming, bringing more or less of eastern money. The hope of coming statehood urged them forward. The property owners on the ground caught the spirit and improvements were inau-

gured.

In February 1888 Samuel Williams began the erection of a brick building on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. Several residences were built and during the year the local mills were unable to fill the orders for building material.

Olympia Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. this year erected a three story brick temple at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, leasing the ground floor for stores and the second floor for offices and lodging rooms.

The wharf to deep water that had been under discussion so many years was completed this summer at a cost of \$12,000. Early in the spring W. C. Morrell sold the saw mill on the west side to H. M. Pierce of Minnesota.

The project to re-fund the debt, incurred in aiding the Tenino road, was agitated early in the year and in May it was proposed to issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest. Bids were called for to be opened in November but when the day of sale arrived no bids had been received and the matter went over to the next year.

The new city government for the year consisted of A. H. Chambers, mayor; J. M. Murphy councilman from First ward for full term; L. Bettman for one year; R. G. O'Brien, second ward; Ed Harkness, third ward.

The growth of the city had made capitalists keen for franchises and there was considerable feeling around during the year for street privileges, although not until the next year did the various schemes of this character mature.

For the better caring for freight a warehouse was built at the end of the long wharf.

Since 1885 Allen C. Mason of Tacoma had owned a controlling interest in the gas works. In August of this year A. H. Chambers, Robert Frost and Mrs. Hale bought the Mason

stock, Mr. Mason still retaining an interest in the electric light plant.

The county election for 1888 had its usual interest. Three full tickets were in the field as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

For Representative: I. C. Ellis.
For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.
For Auditor: J. P. Tweed.
For Treasurer: C. B. Mann.
For Probate Judge: M. A. Root.
For School Superintendent: L. P. Venen.
For Assessor, S. James.
For Surveyor: B. W. Brintnall.
For County Commissioners: Thomas Prather, R. A. Brewer.
For Coroner: A. Hartsuck.
For Wreckmaster: Geo. Foster.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representative: M. Fredson.
For Sheriff: R. B. Hoy.
For Auditor: D. S. B. Henry.
For Treasurer: Milton Giles.
For Probate Judge: U. E. Hicks.
For School Superintendent: Theo. Young.
For Assessor: B. F. Ruth.
For Surveyor: James Frazier.
For County Commissioners: Louis Bettman, G. S. Prince.
For Coroner: H. Hadlan.
For Wreckmaster: C. Ethridge.

PROHIBITION.

For Representative: J. L. Henderson.
For Sheriff: C. W. Borden.
For Auditor: R. F. Whitham.
For Treasurer: F. M. Canady.
For Probate Judge: Thos. Rutledge.
For School Superintendent: R. H. Massey.
For Assessor: G. A. Henry.
For Surveyor: A. Erickson.
For County Commissioners: W. B. Hannah, Alex. Henry.

For Coroner: C. H. Koontz.
At this election a vigorous fight was made to defeat the reelection of Wm. Billings for sheriff but the entire

publican ticket was elected with the exception of I. C. Ellis for representative.

During the year occurred the death of Thomas Tallentire, for several years a member of the city council. Also that of Hugh Cornell of Tumwater.

1889.

The year 1889 was a year of growth to Thurston county unequalled by any one of the preceeding forty years.

The phenomenal growth of the entire territory during the last decade had had its influence in all localities. The timber lands and fertile valleys of Thurston county were eagerly sought and many rural improvements were inaugurated.

Olympia had all these years been the capital of the territory. Public institutions were located in and appropriations made to benefit other cities. Olympia dare not ask for anything for there was continually held over her, by the politicians of other places, the threat that the capitol would be removed as soon as the territory was admitted as a state. On February 22, the bill for the admission of Washington was signed by the president of the United States. The occasion was appropriately celebrated in Olympia as elsewhere. Real estate took a "boom;" prices advanced, real estate offices opened and building enterprises were inaugurated. The act of admission required the meeting of delegates at the capital to form a state constitution. To properly fit the capitol for this convention required an addition to the old structure that had done service for the statesmen of the territory for thirty years. The enterprising citizens of the city took the matter in hand and built the addition. The city council appropriated \$2500.

Early in May occurred the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. Those elected from Thurs-

ton and Lewis counties were: T. M. Reed, J. F. Gowey and Francis Henry, all from this county.

The convention met July 4th in Olympia and adjourned August 22. The election on the ratification of the constitution as well as for the location of the capitol of the new state was held October 9.

A state senator, two members of the house of representatives, a county clerk and a superior judge were also elected at this election. These offices were provided for in the constitution to be submitted to the voters. The following tickets were placed in nomination:

REPUBLICAN.

For Senator: N. H. Owings.

For Representatives: W. O. Bush, Francis Rotch.

For Superior Judge: Mason Irwin.

For County Clerk: W. F. Keady.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Senator: D. L. Ward.

For Representatives: Daniel Gaby, G. S. Prince.

For Superior Judge: T. N. Allen.

For County Clerk: James Radcliffe.

The Republican candidates were elected,

The proposition on the location of the capital as it was submitted required the successful competitor to receive a majority of all votes cast. In case none had such majority the question was to be again submitted in 1890, the vote to be confined to the three having the highest number of votes in 1889 and in case no choice was had in 1890 the question was to be submitted at the next general election.

At the election in 1889 there were three avowed candidates, although a few other towns entered the list to assist in inflating their real estate booms. The result of this election was the adoption of the constitution and the following vote on the location of the capitol: Olympia, 25,490; North Yakima,

14,711; Ellensburg, 12,883; Centralia, 607; Yakima, 314; Pasco, 130; Scatterling 1,088. No town having a majority, the matter was left for determination at a subsequent election.

The improvement in the real estate market and the universal renewal of confidence in Olympia property made a demand for a daily newspaper. Such business ventures had been attempted before but with disastrous results to those who put up the money. In the present extremity John Miller Murphy of the Washington Standard contracted in February with the real estate men of the city and other business interests to publish an evening paper for six months, the other parties agreeing to run advertisements for that period. The publication was named the Evening Olympian and proved of great interest as an advertising medium. The real estate excitement, however, was short lived. By May it had entirely subsided and before fall the market was dead. The sixth month's contracts expired in the midst of the capital campaign, but the Olympia board of trade continued the publication of the Olympian until after the election.

In April, S. C. Woodruff platted and put upon the market, Woodruff's Addition, formerly the Marsh donation claim. Numerous other additions were platted, most of them of a speculative character.

Brickyards at available points were opened and many buildings erected for business and residence purposes.

For some time there had been felt the need of additional hotel accommodations. The travelling traffic was limited, not sufficient to justify a single individual in erecting a first class hostlerie. In contemplating the exigencies of the occasion in the spring of '89 a few of the enterprising citizens of the place resorted to a joint stock company. Plans were perfected

and bids called for, to be opened April 18. Ferguson & Clark of Seattle were awarded the contract, they having the lowest bid but they refused to sign the bonds and forfeited the \$1000 deposited with their bid. The contract was then awarded to J. W. Roberts of Olympia. Amid discouragements the building was completed in the spring of 1890 and though not a paying investment to its projectors it stands as a monument to their enterprise as public spirited citizens.

During the year a variety of railroad schemes were advanced and agitated but none matured until the following year.

The spirit of enterprise had pervaded other parts of the county. The railroad junction at Tenino had given rise to a busy town and its neighbor Bucoda had become a manufacturing center. In 1888 Messrs. Garland & Rotch of Wisconsin bought the Seatco manufacturing plant, enlarged it and made extensive shipments to eastern and southern markets.

The increase in population had shown itself in the number of pupils knocking at the doors in September for admission to the public schools. It became necessary to rent rooms in town to accommodate the demand for school facilities. Under the constitution adopted, the first state legislature convened in November. It was a memorable body. The hotel accommodations were poor and private rooms scarce. The inaugural ceremonies of the first state administration were grand and imposing. Never before was the city so thronged with visitors from abroad.

In 1888 Geo. B. Capen, president of the board of county commissioners, J. W. Robinson, district attorney, and John P. Tweed, auditor, were designated to make a sale of county bonds at a lower rate of interest. In November 1889 they reported that bonds to the

amount of \$75,000 had been sold, bearing interest at 6 per cent. In August \$63,000 of the outstanding railroad bonds were called in.

At the January municipal election John F. Gowey was re-elected mayor; F. F. Williamson councilman from the First ward; T. J. McBratney from the Second and C. Z. Mason from the Third.

Among the first acts of the new council was vacating Eighth street west of Main for the erection of the new hotel. This year arose a case of more than usual interest to the property owners on graded streets. The city had assessed the cost of grading to the adjoining property but in 1887 Dr. Ostrander disputed the right of the city to do this and took the case into courts. The result was awaited with interest.

In May occurred the disastrous conflagration in Seattle when the benevolence of all parts of the state responded in affording relief and the city council appropriated \$500 to be forwarded to the sufferers. The secret of this remarkable liberality with the people's money laid in the coming capital campaign. Seattle's influence for Olympia was desired.

In October \$1000 was appropriated by the city to aid in the capital campaign.

The years 1889 and 1890 will live in Olympia's history as the era of franchises when monopolies were created and had conferred upon them privileges which, for nearly a generation make the people subservient to their sweet will.

On March 7 was granted a franchise to the Olympia and Tumwater Railway, Light and Power Company, to run a railway on certain streets to continue twenty-five years. On March 28, George M. Savage and his associates were granted similar privileges on Fourth street and other

streets on the east side for a like period.

In April the Sunset Telephone-Telegraph Company was chartered.

In September George M. Savage was granted a railway franchise on other streets.

In September the Olympia Water Company was granted the use of the streets for laying water mains and the city contracted to pay \$100 per year per hydrant for twenty hydrants for fire extinguishing purposes to continue twenty years.

In December the Western Union Telegraph Company was granted the right to erect poles and stretch wires in the streets.

Also in December E. T. Young was given the right to supply the city with the incandescent system of electric lighting.

This year the magnificent stone quarries at Tenino began to attract attention and as the surface earth was removed the bluff was found to be of solid rock—an excellent building stone.

This year was organized the North Olympia Land Company which purchased large tracts of land north east of the city, being the land Ira Bradley Thomas bought in 1871 for the Northern Pacific railway and which through the sudden death of Mr. Thomas, had run the course of the courts.

The Olympia & Gray Harbor Electric Company was organized this year to construct and maintain a telephone line from Olympia to the towns on Gray's Harbor.

In July the Olympia Review was bought of H. W. Bessac by J. C. Rathbun who had located in the city the previous May.

In the fall was organized the State Printing Company, of which Hon. O. C. White, secretary of the territory, was manager. It purchased the Partisan newspaper property of T. H.

Cavanaugh and courted the state printing from the state legislature.

Thus closed upon Thurston county the year 1889. The hopes and dreams of those pioneers who had battled with frontier hardships were now about to culminate in an actual reality. Olympia was a city! Washington a state, and that city the capital, for, although another election was necessary it was universally conceded that the battle was practically over and won.

1890.

The year 1890 dawned on Thurston county with the people in the habiliments of metropolitan life. The legislature was in session, money was plenty, prices were high and everybody happy.

In January J. F. Govey was reelected mayor; John Miller Murphy councilman from the First ward; R. G. O'Brien from the Second ward and Ed. Harkness from the Third ward.

Early in the year was handed down a decision in the Ostrander case, maintaining the right of the city to assess the cost of street grading to the abutting property. The result was to stimulate street grading as it was not costing the city anything. Whenever a few residents desired the street in front of their property graded, the council ordered it done, paid the bills by warrants drawn on the city treasury and assessed the cost pro rata against the abutting lots.

In April a special municipal election was ordered to vote upon the proposition to incur a municipal indebtedness not to exceed five per cent of the city's assessed valuation. The election was carried by a vote of 176 to 14.

The system of franchises so elaborately inaugurated in 1889 was extended into 1890. It had come to pass that when the nerve of the speculator prompted the request for a right of the people which on the face of the

proposition, was to be used for the benefit of the public, and he was met by the city fathers in a calm, frigid, unexcited, business manner that cool, verdant, ante bellum synonym, "mossback" was hissed between the teeth of the new comers, who were rapidly crowding the good old fatherly pioneers to the minority. The city fathers were serving without pay, did not like to hear the word mossback applied to them and yielded.

Early in 1890 J. C. Percival was granted the right to construct a wharf along Water street.

In the winter of 1890 the Olympia Water Company sold its plant to a company of Cincinnati capitalists who desired to make an extension of the system and in March were granted a new charter. This company put in an excellent water system, superior to that of any other city on the Puget Sound. A reservoir was constructed on Ayer's hill east of the city, into which water was pumped from the Moxlie creek springs. Pipes were laid throughout the city, connecting with the reservoir and the pumping station.

In May 1890 was granted to the Portland and Puget Sound Railroad Company the right to use and cross certain street. This was the Union Pacific road.

In June the Olympia Railway Company was granted the use of the principal streets of the city.

Also in June the Olympia Light and Power Company was granted the use of the streets for track, poles and wires.

Also to the Tacoma, Olympia and Gray's Harbor Railroad over and through certain streets. This was the Northern Pacific. In granting a franchise arose a controversy in consequence to the use of Seventh street. The street was several feet above the road grade on either side and str

objection was made by the property owners to making a cut. The proposition to make the railroad grade along that street sufficiently low to permit the excavation being bridged over was incorporated in the ordinance.

In August the franchise of the Portland & Puget Sound Company was so amended that the company might cross Fourth street, at its intersection with Chestnut at a grade four feet below the grade of the street, as established by the city. The original ordinance required the railroad company to cross Fourth street on the established grade.

In December parts of several streets were vacated to form terminal grounds for the Tacoma, Olympia & Gray's Harbor railroad.

As might be imagined this multiplicity of franchises over the same streets gave rise to conflicting interests as to which had the prior right, which the center of the street, etc.

This gave rise to night work, Sunday work, etc., to secure some imaginary advantage over a competitor.

The first man to make use of his franchise and "to make the wheels go round" was George M. Savage, who laid a track along Main street from Fourth to Thirteenth and in the winter put on two horse cars. He did not use his Fourth street franchise until a rival company began to talk business when Mr. Savage, to secure the center of the street, kept slowly at work until he reached Puget street, on the side of Ayer's Hill.

The growth of the school population and the scarcity of accommodations suggested immediate action toward school buildings. In January an election was called to vote upon a proposition to borrow \$59,000 to erect two modern school buildings. One vote was cast against the proposition. During the summer two elegant build-

ings were erected—one on Eastside, the other in South Olympia, at a total cost of the sum borrowed.

In February were filed articles of incorporation of the Olympia, Sherman Valley and Gray's Harbor railroad, a logging road designed to reach the two hundred millions feet of timber in the Black Hills. The articles are doubtless still on file.

With the opening of spring the Olympia boom began expanding, reminding the older settlers of experiences in 1872 when the Northern Pacific was locating its Sound terminus and with the growth of the boom came the railroad magnates seeking subsidies. The first was by the local road and a subsidy of \$50,000 was guaranteed.

On April 10 the Union Pacific representatives submitted a proposition to the people of Olympia, to-wit: that they would build a road from Portland to Seattle through Olympia if the city would give: 1st, right of way through the city; 2nd, fifteen acres for terminal grounds; 3rd, one thousand feet of water front and 4th \$50,000 in cash, work to begin on or before June 1, 1890, and cars to be running to Tacoma by December 31, 1891.

Representatives of the Port Townsend & Southern Railroad, who had recently come into possession of the Tenino road, were present at the same meeting and offered to build freight and passenger depots within the city limits if the city would give them: 1st \$50,000 in money; 2nd, right of way on the west side to deep water; 3rd, terminal grounds to the extent of 300 by 1500 feet and would have the road completed to Portland by January 1, 1891.

Both propositions were accepted and committees appointed to canvass the city for subscriptions and in a few weeks the \$50,000 was subscribed.

In May representatives of the Northern Pacific submitted a written

proposition to the citizens of Olympia, guaranteeing to build and operate a line from its main line to Olympia by December 1st next and extend said line to Gray's Harbor and have it in operation by February 1, 1891, on condition that the citizens of Olympia would give: 1st, depot grounds, 200 by 2000 feet or 300 by 1500 feet; 2nd, right of way through the city; 3rd, \$50,000 in cash or land at a fair appraisement. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and it was found a difficult matter. Every effort had been made it appeared to raise the \$100,000 for the other two companies. Then, again, a large number of the citizens remembered the treatment accorded the town in 1872 and were disposed to give the Northern Pacific no consideration at all. But the pending capitol campaign and the influence that that company might or might not wield in Eastern Washington had its effect and the subsidy was raised. As the fall wore away and winter approached speculation was rife as to whether the Northern Pacific would reach Olympia by January 1st and thereby earn the subsidy; December 1, seemed to have been lost sight of. On New Year's day, 1891, the construction train reached the city limits on the east—out in the woods and in railroad circles there was great rejoicing: the subsidy had been earned!

As might be imagined business was good in Olympia during the summer and fall. A demand existed for business houses and residences and the people hastened to supply the demand. New comers were seeking residences and rents were high.

The increase of land office business in Western Washington had exceeded the capacity of the Seattle office and a new district had been created embracing the counties of Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Lewis and Chehalis and the

land office for the district was established at Olympia and opened in the fall.

In conjunction with the boom came a demand for a daily paper, to supply which J. W. Robinson purchased the weekly Republican Partisan, changed the name to Tribune and established a daily service, Major C. M. Barton of Tacoma became managing-editor.

This winter too was established a paper at Bucoda—the Bucoda Enterprise—and in the spring the Tenino Herald put forth its first issue.

So far there had been but one bank at Olympia, the First National, but this spring business circles were enlivened by rumors of others. Two opened for business; the Capital National and the State Bank. The latter was managed by the gentlemen who had invested in the Olympia Water Works.

This summer Gen. T. I. McKenny who owned the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets commenced the erection of a four story brick building, designed for business purposes; it was completed in 1891. The upper stories were leased by the state for offices until such time as a permanent capitol was erected.

This summer the mammoth manufacturing works at Bucoda were totally destroyed by fire entailing a loss of \$500,000. An effort was made by the Olympia Board of Trade to have the company rebuild at Olympia but in the fall it was determined to rebuild on the old site.

During the summer Prof. L. E. Follansbee who had formerly been principal of the city schools and afterwards principal of the Collegiate Institute, established a private school in the city denominated the Calathea College. It continued one year, until June, 1891.

City schools opened in September, 1890, under favorable auspices. A dearth of rooms still existed. The

High School found quarters in the rear rooms on the first floor of the Columbia Hall building. The old Odd Fellows building on Washington street was also leased for school purposes.

The decision in the Ostrander case had given a stimulus to street grading and this continued during 1890. The grade of Fourth street was reestablished and worked accordingly. East-side, Union, Central and numerous shorter streets were graded. To such an extent was the grading carried that the people generally began to protest. Non residents were awarded contracts at high rates. The bills were paid as during the previous year, by warrants on the general city fund. It was generally understood that the abutting property owners were to pay the cost of grading but payment was not forthcoming.

The legislature had passed a general incorporation act for the future incorporation of cities and towns. Cities and towns already incorporated might reorganize under its provisions. A desire existed in Olympia to get rid of the existing city government and the proposition to reincorporate under the general law received general favor.

At the election held November 5, it was determined by a vote of 352 to 19 to incorporate as a city of the third class. At the first election held December 3, J. C. Horr was chosen mayor; Joseph Chilberg, clerk; Warren Riley, health officer; C. M. Moore, assessor; John Miller Murphy and S. G. Ward, councilmen from the First ward; G. L. Sickles and G. D. Shannon from the Second ward and R. A. Ford and M. A. Root from the Third ward. Upon organization the councilmen cast lots for the short terms. John Miller Murphy, G. D. Shannon and M. A. Root drew the short terms. Shannon and Root resigned early in the year and were succeeded by T. J. McBratney

and Robert Marr.

During the summer the Olympia Iron Works was incorporated.

The general election coming on in November aroused more than usual interest. In addition to a full quota of county officers there was the location of the capitol to be voted on, in which Thurston county was interested. The county commissioners had submitted to the voters a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a court house.

An additional feature of the election was the Australian ballot system enacted by the first legislature.

The following nominations were made:—

REPUBLICAN.

For Representatives: T. V. Eddy, U. L. Collins.

For Sheriff: Wm. Billings.

For Auditor: J. P. Tweed.

For County Clerk: W. H. Roberts.

For Treasurer: C. B. Mann.

For County Attorney: C. H. Ayer.

For School Superintendent: B. W. Brintnall.

For Assessor: J. A. Smith.

For Commissioners: I. C. Ellis, S. L. Ruddell, R. A. Brewer.

For Coroner: Dr. Armstrong.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: A. H. Chambers, B. F. Ruth.

For Sheriff: G. S. Prince.

For Auditor: Walter Crosby.

For County Clerk: L. M. Atkins.

For Treasurer: O. R. Simenson.

For County Attorney: J. C. Kleber.

For School Superintendent: L. R. Byrne.

For Assessor: J. Conine.

For Commissioners: T. C. Van Epps, B. B. Smith, J. K. Littlejohn.

For Coroner: Peter Cook.

For Wreckmaster: H. Hadlan.

The Republican nominations were not, as a whole, satisfactory to a

faction of the party and a bolt, led by the Tribune, was made. The result was that Eddy, Billings, Brintnall, Ellis and Ruddell of the Republican ticket were defeated. The court house bonds carried by a vote of 1116 for to 393 against.

As soon after the election as possible the commissioners employed W. A. Ritchie, an architect of Seattle, to furnish plans and specifications for a court house. The board also called for bids for bonds, to be received at the February term, 1891.

Early in October the public was surprised over the suicide of Frank Smith, a man well known throughout the county. His domestic life had not been the happiest and meeting his wife riding home from town with her step father, Mr. J. P. Crins, he opened fire on her with a Winchester he was carrying. He missed Mrs. Smith but shot Mr. Crins through the arm. He then blew out his own brains.

During the year the town of Rochester had sprung up out in the Black River valley. Gate city was also platted at the junction of the Black and Chehalis rivers in the south western portion of the county. Both were in the midst of splendid farming communities and settlers had been in there from away back in the fifties. The magnificent forests of the Black Hills were contiguous.

During the latter part of the year grading was done on all of the railroads that secured promised subsidies but the boom of early spring had collapsed. The real estate market had become dull and several over enthusiastic ones found themselves deeply in debt.

But the capital campaign had been won and the prevailing sentiment was one of encouragement. The vote on the capital location was: Olympia, 37-413; Ellensburg, 7,722; North Yakima, 6,276; scattering, 5; a total vote of 51-

413.

During the year, through the enterprise of John Miller Murphy, the people of Olympia were provided with a theater building that filled a long felt want in the city and to theatrical companies.

In October Mayor Govey received the federal appointment as consul to Japan and resigned his office of mayor. Ex-Mayor A. H. Chambers was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In July the Review was sold to B. M. Price of Iroquois, South Dakota, who located in Olympia and continued the publication as a Republican paper. During the political campaign he changed the name of the paper to the Capital and established a daily, which continued until March, 1891.

1891.

Business during 1891 was dull in Thurston county. The people were recovering their sober senses after the unnatural excitements of the boom of the previous year. Those who found themselves deeply in debt were bending their efforts to save as much as possible. A few contracts on wild cat investments were thrown up but the larger number made loans or secured extensions to bridge over the dull times. There appeared to be no material shrinkage in values as a collapse of the boom. Property that was paid for was held at a stiff price.

At the February term of the county commissioners bids for the court house bonds were opened and the bonds sold to the state land commission. An investigation made by the attorney general disclosed that the affirmative vote on the proposition to issue the bonds was not three-fifths of the entire vote of the county, although it was more than a three-fifths vote cast on that subject, a large portion of the voters refraining from voting. A new election was called for March 2nd which resulted favorably and t

bonds were sold to the state land commission.

More ground than the county owned in one tract was considered necessary for modern court house purposes. The county owned the quarter block at the northwest corner of Franklin and Sixth streets; also the quarter block at the south east corner of Washington and Sixth streets. The quarter block adjoining the latter on the south was owned by George Langridge and an exchange was made for this by giving the former the old school property; a half block was thus obtained for county purposes.

On March 27th John Rigby of Seattle was awarded the contract for building the court house at \$107,000, the building to be completed by March 1, 1892, he to forfeit \$20 for every day the building remained unfinished after that date. W. A. Rogers was chosen by the commissioners as superintendent of the building on the part of the county. The work had not progressed far when disputes arose between Mr. Rogers and Rigby's foreman as to the quality of material to go into the building. There was friction between the parties throughout the summer and fall and finally culminated in an emphatic demand by the contractors for Mr. Rogers' removal. This was acceded to by the county on condition that they should remove their foreman. This matter being adjusted W. H. Owens of Olympia was chosen superintendent and the work progressed.

The new city administration failed to give better satisfaction than the old one. Street grading was extended to the unsettled suburbs and none of the assessments of the previous years were collected. The returns of the assessor showed boom valuations of property; taxes were high and there were numerous complaints. The Union Pacific and the Port

Townsend & Southern abandoned work entirely. The Northern Pacific pushed its line to completion. Its terminal grounds were located on the mud flats just west of the city, a Bowers dredger being employed to make a fill above high tide and hereon were put the freight and passenger depots. The first overland passenger train to enter the city passed through Seventh street tunnel September 10 and caused the memories of the older settlers to revert back to the disappointment of 1872. For more than a generation the pioneers of Olympia had been drifting with the tide of business affairs, buoyed up by the ever receding hope that at no distant day they would be welcoming the arrival of an overland passenger train from Chicago. The hope that had its origin in the expedition of General Isaac I. Stevens in 1853, had now ended in fruition. What an eventful period of years! The major part of those who welcomed the arrival of the train were new comers, many of them unborn when the first idea of a transcontinental road to Puget Sound was uppermost in the minds of those who instituted our territorial government.

But on this occasion, where were the pioneers? Where was Edmund Sylvester, Michael T. Simmons, Elwood Evans, W. N. Ayers, J. W. Wiley, T. F. McElroy, Capt. Percival, C. H. Hale, Marshal Blinn and a hundred others whose deeds of heroism and noble traits of character had made the present festivities possible? Some had become discouraged struggling with hope and had moved away. Others had worn out their lives to build up a civilization at the head of Puget Sound and, one by one, had dropped from among the living. Several others were still here, some at the front of any movement tending to advance Thurston county's

material prosperity. Others now, as they ever had been, were "drifting with the tide" and at this particular moment might have been in a down town saloon drinking to the health of the Northern Pacific.

Although business was dull during the year, improvements were carried on in both the city and country. Street grading was carried to the same extreme as the previous year; as many or more complaints, jealousies and scandals. A number of costly private residences were erected. In the country as during the previous year, tracts of land were cleared and fruit trees planted. The desirability of the Puget Sound prune was making itself felt in the eastern markets and hundreds of acres were planted to this fruit. The adaptability of the county to small fruits was well known and property owners were turning their attention to this industry.

Early in the spring two railway franchises were granted for roads on the westside: one to the Westside Railway Company, the other to W. L. Russell. Both looked to furnishing of street railway accommodations to the westside. Work on the former was commenced and a track laid across Marshville bridge.

A new bridge 80 feet wide was built this year by the city.

During the year others of the pioneers passed to their long rest. Captain Percival had been in ill health for some years; likewise Robert G. Stuart and Judge J. G. Sparks; all succumbed to the ravages of old age, honored and respected.

The events of the year closed with a change in the city government. At the annual election R. G. O'Brien was chosen mayor; Joseph Chilberg, treasurer; Dr. Wyman, health officer; R. F. Whitham, assessor; Chas. A. Talcott councilman from the First ward; C. H. Springer, from the Second ward, T.

H. Phipps from the Third ward and T. J. McBratney councilman at large, the last position having been created by the legislature.

During the year a branch of the Keeley Institute of Dwight, Illinois, was opened at Olympia for the cure of the drink and opium habits and many were its patients. Some of Olympia's leading citizens availed themselves of its advantages. With some the cure appears permanent; others have already fallen back to their former habits.

The Port Townsend and Southern Railway had widened the Tenino road to standard gauge and extended its track to deep water on the west side. The depot had been removed from the little cove to just north of the bridge. At Tenino the junction with the Northern Pacific was made half a mile from the town.

In June the city was thrown into consternation and gossips were all agog by the return of Moses H. Scott. In 1884 he suddenly disappeared, not one knew whither. In course of time he was reported dead. He left considerable property and a relative secured letters of administration. His estate regularly passed through the machinery of the probate court and passed to the possession of innocent purchasers. Mr. Scott now returned and claimed the property. One suit for possession was instituted and decided in the superior court adversely to Scott, the court taking the position that Mr. Scott had voluntarily absented himself a length of time sufficient to raise the presumption of death; that the present owners of the property had made valuable improvements; that while this view might seem a hardship to Scott it was a greater hardship to those who had built homes on the property. The case was taken to the supreme court where in November of the following year, the decision

the superior court was affirmed. Scott then appealed to the federal court which decided in his favor,

By the constitution this county was with the counties of Lewis, Chéhalis and Mason in constituting a judicial district and entitled to one superior court judge. At the legislative session of 1891 the bar of Olympia was successful in having Thurston county created a judicial district. J. W. Robinson of Olympia was appointed by the governor as judge until the general election in 1892.

1892.

Like that of the year previous the local history of 1892 is soon written. It witnessed considerable building improvement and a liberal share of street improvements. Work on the court house was continued and completed about October 1st. The \$20 per day forfeit after March 1 was not insisted upon by the commissioners, that body acting on the advice of the architect. It is a grand and imposing structure:

Early in the year the proposition to erect a separate High School building in the city was advocated and bonds voted and sold, but before they were delivered the rapid growth in the increase of taxes was becoming apparent and a closer study of the situation revealed the lack of a need for the building. A defective notice calling the bond election was discovered and the board of directors refused to so word the bonds that the defect would be cured and the purchasers declined to receive them.

The proposed site for the High School building was on Union street between Washington and Franklin. The district had come into possession of the south east quarter of the block through an exchange of the corresponding quarter of the block due west. In looking into the title to the property the directors found it to be in the

city and application was made to the council for a transfer. It was readily quitclaimed to the district and the \$354.17 so long contended for by the city and promised by the district was never paid. Nor is there any record that the district paid the city the rent so often demanded.

The stringency in the money market had its effect in the west. Laboring men who flocked to Olympia during the boom of 1890 began moving away. Business houses and residences became vacant.

For some time it had been the practice of the banks to refuse the city warrants at their face value, discounting them five or ten per cent. In the spring City Treasurer Joseph Chilberg received a proposition from a Seattle bank to cash Olympia city warrants at par if it (the Seattle bank) could be the depository of the funds belonging to the Olympia city treasury. Mr. Chilberg accepted the proposition. But it happened that some of his bondsmen were stockholders in the local banks who threatened to withdraw from his official bond if he removed the city money from Olympia. He was, thus compelled to decline the Seattle proposition. The Seattle bank then offered to accept Olympia city warrants at a discount of one per cent, which had the effect of bringing them up to par at home.

The assessments of the previous year in both the city and county were based on the boom values then existing. As a result taxes were high. The assessors sought to remedy matters for 1892 by making a lower assessment. In the city this did not meet the approval of the council who made a raise of most of the assessments. This was violently opposed by many heavy taxpayers, who threatened to contest its legality in the courts, but the excitement quieted and no litigation resulted.

During the year the city council established a system of sewers the need of which had been persistently dwelt upon. The sum of \$16,000 had been set aside from a loan of \$155,000 made the year previous to be used for this purpose. A system prepared by one Camp, a stranger, but claiming to be a sanitary engineer, was adopted by the council and his plans purchased at a cost of \$1500. Other engineers questioned the practicability of the system. In the summer of 1892 another engineer, Miller, submitted a plan of sewerage that seemed more adapted to the topography of Olympia and was adopted. Work commenced in the latter part of the summer and continued until the \$1500 was exhausted, about December 1.

Political excitement was uppermost in men's minds during the entire year. Early in the winter missionaries of a political organization that had sprung up in the east canvassed the county, organizing People's Party clubs. It was the first campaign wherein the residents of the state had a voice in the election of presidential electors. Office holders and office seekers were on the qui vive. The county campaign commenced early and the following tickets were placed in nomination. The Prohibition party nominated a legislative ticket but the nominees declined to run. A feature of the campaign was that the Weekly Capital advocated the cause of the People's Party:

REPUBLICAN.

For Senator: J. C. Horr.
For Representatives: T. F. Mentzer,
A. S. McKenzie.
For Judge: M. J. Gordon.
For Sheriff: J. S. Dobbins.
For Auditor: C. M. Moore.
For County Clerk: W. H. Roberts.
For Treasurer: Geo. Gelbach.
For Attorney: M. A. Root.
For Assessor: Samuel James.

For School Superintendent: R. A. Ford.

For County Commissioners: Thos. Prather, G. W. Osborne, Jas McD. Israel.

For Surveyor: L. P. Ouellette.

For Coroner: A. Hartsuck.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Senator: A. H. Chambers.

For Representatives: D. E. Bailly,
C. C. Case.

For Judge: T. N. Allen.

For Sheriff: G. S. Prince.

For Auditor: Alex. Drysdale.

For County Clerk: R. A. Graham.

For Treasurer: A. D. Glover.

For Attorney: J. P. Moore.

For Assessor: J. L. Nye.

For School Superintendent: L. R. Byrne.

For County Commissioners: Milton
Giles, Geo. Langridge, Geo. C. Clark.

For Surveyor: Theo. Young.

For Coroner: Dr. Oliver.

For Wreckmaster: C. Ethridge.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

For Senator: T. J. Miller.

For Representatives: J. R. Elswick,
Oscar Swanson.

For Judge: B. Millett.

For Sheriff: Wm. Lee.

For Auditor: B. M. Price.

For County Clerk: J. F. Brown.

For Treasurer: S. E. Barr.

For Attorney: Daniel Gaby.

For Assessor: Chas. Palmer.

For School Superintendent: Amy
Case.

For County Commissioners: J. M.
Swan, A. Webster, S. M. Bennet.

For Surveyor: F. J. Rutledge.

For Coroner: R. Rawson.

For Wreckmaster: Chas. E. Brown.

The entire Republican ticket was
elected with the exception of J. S.
Dobbins and R. A. Ford. Mr. Princeton
was reelected sheriff and Miss Amy
Case school superintendent.

No sooner was the general election
over than the people in the city began

preparing for the municipal election which took place December 3d.

Dissatisfaction with the present administration had suggested the feasibility of a partisan contest. The Democrats inaugurated the movement by calling a party convention and nominating a city ticket with C. J. Lord as candidate for mayor. Republican and Non-partisan conventions were also called. The former nominated Mayor O'Brien for re-election, the latter placed in nomination for Mayor Judge J. W. Robinson. Though short the campaign was exciting. Mr. Lord was cashier of the Capital National Bank and his candidacy was not looked upon with favor by the masses, particularly the laboring classes many of whom had been compelled to discount their city warrants during a portion of the year. During the fall Mayor O'Brien had in the name of the city filed upon a large area of tide flats, for the purpose of securing them from the state and managing them to aid manufacturing enterprises. The constitutional right of the city to do this entered largely into the campaign.

The following persons were elected: Mayor, J. W. Robinson; Councilman at large, T. H. Phipps; Assessor, B. M. Price; Treasurer, J. S. Dobbins; Health Officer, Wm. A. Newell; Councilmen: 1st ward John Byrne; 3d ward, R. B. McCausland; 4th ward, J. Ballweg; 5th ward, Jos. Lammon; 6th ward C. P. Giles. After organization the council elected the following: City clerk, R. A. Ford; City marshal, B. F. Snyder; Street commissioner, V. F. Tucker; City engineer, D. S. B. Henry; Chief of fire department, S. L. McClellan; City attorney, O. V. Linn; Police Justice, J. C. Rathbun.

This fall the new court house was completed and occupied by the different county officers. Its total cost was \$7,000 exclusive of furniture.

The year closed with business interests somewhat despondent over the financial depression. Work on the Union Pacific and Port Townsend and Southern railroad grades had been abandoned, although the latter road had changed its track from a narrow to a standard gauge and located its Tenino depot half a mile west of the town. Labor was unemployed and taxes were high. Property owners who imagined themselves wealthy a year or two before suspected there must have been some mistake about it.

During the year the state bank closed its doors, the decline in business being more perceptibly felt by it than by the national banks.

1893.

The year 1893 opened in Olympia with the regular biennial session of the state legislature. It is only of local historical importance as, taken in connection with the change of state administration, it affects social relations in Olympia and business interests in certain lines.

The interests of Thurston county at this session centered in an appropriation for a new state capitol. An opposition to a \$2,000,000 appropriation developed but it only served to increase the energy of Olympians. The final hours of the session witnessed the passage of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 and the anxiety of Olympia was relieved only to again center in the veto power of the governor. The bill however received the executive approval. The representatives of Thurston county in both houses worked assiduously for the bill.

During the winter the Olympian was sold by the administrator of the Boyd estate to a joint stock company and Prof. J. O'B. Scobey became managing editor. About March 1st, it bought the Tribune property and the publication of the latter was sus-

pended. The new publication assumed the title of the Olympian-Tribune.

Under the revenue law of 1891 a large number of suits had been instituted to collect delinquent taxes and in many cases summons had been published in the Tribune. For this year the Tribune had the contract to do the county printing. The new revenue law—that of 1893—provided for the abandonment of these suits. In many of them defenses had been made and upon their dismissal the defendants claimed the statutory attorney's fee—\$10— as a part of their costs. The Superior court allowed \$5 in each case, which aggregated about \$3,000 against Thurston county for attorney's fees alone. On an appeal to the supreme court the judgment was reversed. Then arose the question of publication fees. J. W. Robinson, proprietor of the Tribune at the time the tax summonses were published made the charge against the county at the usual rate for legal advertising. The county commissioners took the position that the publication of these notices was provided for by the contract for county printing. Mr. Robinson brought suit against the county but it never came to trial.

The new city administration took up in earnest the matter of securing railroad terminal facilities for manufacturing plants and various projects were proposed. All had their objections. As an outcome the city council proposed to lay a track on Water street connecting with the Northern Pacific track near its depot and to do this under its authority to improve streets. It was opposed by some of the more prominent taxpayers and the usual restraining order was issued by the court. Before the matter was finally determined a new city administration came in and the project was abandoned.

During the year bonds of the

school district to the amount of \$15,000 were sold for the purpose of erecting a school building on the west side of the bay.

During the previous year the board of school directors questioned the right of the county treasurer in 1891 to pay himself a commission on the \$59,000 of school bonds sold, and demanded that he return to the district treasury the sum of \$1169 retained by him. He insisted that he was entitled to the commission. A suit to recover the amount was directed by the school board but the matter was compromised this fall by the treasurer paying a small portion of the amount claimed by the district.

On August 2 occurred a tragedy at Tenino that had been anticipated in the minds of some for several years. George W. Manville and J. S. McCabe were neighbors and between whom a personal feud had existed. On that day Mr. Manville was in his meadow with his gun when he noticed that McCabe and his hired man, Thos. Conboy, were approaching toward him, the former carrying a gun. He observed McCabe lowering his gun and take position to aim at him, when he himself fired at McCabe, killing him. Conboy denied that McCabe lowered his gun. Manville was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. Public sentiment in the neighborhood was pretty well divided upon the question of his guilt. Pending Manville's appeal he made a complaint to the county attorney against Conboy for perjury and at the request of that officer J. R. Mitchell, Esq. was appointed to investigate the charge. Mr. Mitchell interviewed the neighbors and reported that probably sufficient evidence could not be produced to convict Conboy of the offense charged. Subsequently, however, February, 1894, Manville regular

made a complaint before a justice of the peace, charging Conboy with perjury. At the preliminary examination the county attorney declined to appear as prosecutor, claiming that he was disqualified by virtue of Conboy being one of the state's witnesses at the trial of Manville. As a result of the examination Conboy was held for trial, but the action was dismissed in the superior court on motion of B. Millett, Esq., who had been appointed special prosecutor in the case. More or less excitement and controversy grew out of both the Manville and Conboy cases and several officials were severely criticised as the costs aggregated several thousand dollars, those of the Conboy case alone amounting to \$350.

For a year or more Hon. W. O. Bush took the premium on wheat at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, had preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair of 1893 in Chicago. It was a creditable collection of farm products and cost him about \$4000 to prepare. It was felt that the exhibit should be sent to Chicago. Terms were made with Mr. Bush by the State World's Fair Commission paying \$1500, the county \$800, and the city \$500, he to take the exhibit to Chicago and remain with it until the Fair closed.

During the year the county commissioners were engaged in improving roads and constructing bridges. Bridges were built across the Skookumchuck, Chehalis and Nisqually rivers; also one across Mud Bay.

It was dawning on the minds of the taxpayers that the cost of maintaining the poor was increasing to an alarming extent and the project of buying a farm on which this class offortunates could be supported was proposed. As might be supposed numerous were the eligible sites offered. The Rutledge farm at Little Rock was finally purchased for \$10,000 and a

superintendent employed to manage it.

This fall the city council designed an improvement on the public square, transforming it from a country meadow to a city plaza.

During the year two pioneers passed away, Judge Francis Henry and Nathan Pattison.

The year closed with the regular municipal election. C. B. Mann was elected mayor; Wm. Gilmore, councilman at large; Mitchell Harris from the First ward; R. B. McCausland from the Third and Joseph Lammon from the Fifth; Robert Graham, clerk; B. F. Snyder, marshal; J. P. Moore, city attorney, J. S. Dobbins, city treasurer, and W. F. Tucker, street commissioner. The Populist party nominated an opposition ticket but none of its candidates were elected.

1894.

The year 1894 will be a memorable one in the history of the county not so much on account of what was accomplished of truly historic importance as being characterized by the absence of important data. It was a year of business inactivity. The inaction that followed the collapse of the Western Washington boom was increased by the financial panic that hung like an incubus on the business prosperity of the nation. Indeed, were it not for the latter the former would have been temporary and insignificant. It was a year of stagnations; the agricultural and manufacturing interests both languished. Logging operations were suspended and saw mills operated at irregular intervals. Public finances were embarrassed during the year. County, city and school district warrants were begging for buyers. Owing to the business depression property owners were unable to pay their taxes, and, though this in part was calculated upon by the county commissioners, the city council and the various boards of school directors,

the delinquent tax list far exceeded the calculations. As a result warrants on the different treasuries were issued in excess of those paid, leaving evidences of indebtedness in excess of that allowed by law. How to remedy matters, preserve the public credit and maintain a market price for warrants was the burning question of the year. Several conferences of business men and officials were held and various propositions advanced, all tending to a reform of existing laws. Economy was insisted upon. Salaries of public servants were lowered, and the school year shortened to six months.

To the great satisfaction of the citizens of the county, work on the new capitol was inaugurated this summer by the awarding of a contract to build the foundation and, by the contract, stone from the quarry at Tenino was to be used. A new ledge of stone had been discovered on land owned by Geo. Huggins about midway between Olympia and Tenino and claimed by experts to be of a superior quality. It was the intention of the capitol commission to have this stone used in the capitol foundation but the prospect of a legal controversy between the owners of the quarry caused the selection of the Tenino stone.

Hard times and a demand for retrenchment in public expenditures turned the popular attention to politics early in the summer. Four tickets were placed before the voters:

REPUBLICAN.

For Representatives: S. W. Fenton, J. O'B. Scobey.
 For Sheriff: George Gaston.
 For Auditor: George S. Hopkins.
 For Treasurer: George Gelbach.
 For County Attorney: M. A. Root.
 For Clerk: C. V. Leach.
 For School Superintendent: T. N. Henry.
 For Surveyor: Geo. Stocking.

For Surveyor: A. S. Ruth.
 For Assessor: Samuel James.
 For Coroner: A. Hartsock.
 For Wreckmaster: S. P. Wiman.
 For Commissioners: G. W. Osborne, F. A. Whalen.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Representatives: W. A. Newell, A. E. Young.
 For Sheriff: J. W. Chambers.
 For Auditor: Geo. B. Mason.
 For Treasurer: J. D. Bolander.
 For County Attorney: J. R. Mitchell.

For Clerk: R. A. Graham.
 For School Superintendent: Mrs. P. C. Hale.

For Surveyor: J. A. McFadden.
 For Assessor: Dr. Manier.
 For Coroner: Jacob Stampfer.
 For Wreckmaster: C. Ethridge.
 For Commissioners: Geo. La ridge, Henry. Mize.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

For Representatives: M. L. A. T. J. Miller.
 For Sheriff: J. C. Conine.
 For Auditor: Bige Eddy.
 For Treasurer: J. M. Swan.
 For County Attorney: ———
 For Clerk: E. D. Peasley.
 For School Superintendent: Fanni M. Austin.

For Surveyor: Frank Rutledge.
 For Assessor: H. C. Ellis.
 For Coroner: E. W. Shelton.
 For Wreckmaster: Capt. Monroe.
 For Commissioners: W. L. Abbot J. S. French.

PROHIBITIONIST.

For Representatives: R. H. Masse Millard Lemon.
 For Sheriff: H. Dennis.
 For Auditor: David Sypher.
 For Treasurer: E. B. Raymond.
 For County Attorney: J. C. Hu pool.
 For Clerk: David Mitchell.
 For School Superintendent: A Case.

For Commissioners: Alex Henry, H. E. Davis.

In addition to these tickets Wm. Billings was an independent candidate for sheriff and W. A. Patterson for county attorney.

The entire Republican ticket was elected.

At the election Judge M. J. Gordon of the superior court for this county was elected a judge of the supreme court, which would necessitate his vacating his office before January 14, 1895, and local attorneys were agog as to his successor, who would be appointed by the governor. Several names were urged upon the governor but he reserved the appointment until the following March when he treated the county to a surprise by the appointment of Hon. T. M. Reed, Jr.

On August 1, was established the Palladium by J. C. Rathbun, a weekly newspaper that supported the Republican ticket and inaugurated the first systematic effort at publishing a history of the county from its earliest settlement.

An improvement to the city of no little value was made in connection with the work of the government in improving the harbor. By an arrangement with owners of lots on the mud flats the dredgings were deposited on lots adjoining the harbor, the property owners building the bulkheads. The dredging company was willing to deposit the dirt under Fourth street bridge if the city would build the bulkheads to retain it. To do this involved several thousand dollars of expense and no money was in the city treasury. The city's credit was exhausted and her scrip could not be used. But it was felt that the importance of the improvement and the small cost of making it demanded it be made. The burning question was to find a market for the war material sufficient to procure the work-

men food and clothes. The difficulty was solved by the business men coming to the city's relief and accepting the warrants in payment of goods.

The advent early in the summer of a subordinate organization of the American Protective Association, known as the A. P. A., caused a little gossip among politicians. It was generally known to be an anti-Catholic organization and the personnel of its membership was a matter of curiosity. Lists of supposed members were prepared by opponents of the organization with no avowed purpose but to furnish food for gossips.

During the fall, terms were made with the county commissioners by which part of the basement of the court house was leased to the government for a post office, at an annual rental of \$700.

At the October session of the commissioners the county and city taxes on the Hotel Olympia were remitted. Since the building was erected in 1890, it had not been a paying investment and this act of the commissioners, though somewhat criticized by the people, was urged as a proper recognition of a public enterprise.

At the municipal election in December little interest was manifest. C. B. Mann was reelected mayor; George Scofield was elected councilman at large; John Byrne from the Second ward; J. H. Meays from the Fourth ward and George B. Lane from the Sixth ward; R. A. Graham, clerk; Fred Northup, marshal; A. J. Falknor, attorney; J. S. Dobbins, treasurer; Dr. Newcombe, health officer.

This fall Talcott Brothers undertook the experiment of boring for artesian water and to the general surprise flowing water was reached at a depth of only 125 feet. Other wells were at once sunk and in no case was there a failure.

1895.

The important question of 1895 related to finances. For a few years past the county, city and many school districts had been issuing warrants in excess of their incomes and the problem was to so change business methods that matters could soon be reduced to a cash basis. In the city it was determined to so cut expenses that one third of the revenue be used for current expenses and two thirds be applied on indebtedness. This policy was approved by the warrant holders, and in harmony therewith employees were discharged, salaries cut and luxuries dispensed with. By this policy about \$1000 per month was applied on indebtedness. The county, too, attempted to get on a cash basis by creating an incidental fund to be supplied with cash from the general fund. In June the bondsmen of the treasurer warned that officer to not transfer any more money to the so called incidental fund on the ground that the law did not authorize such a fund. Parties who had been

promised payments from that fund then instituted mandamus proceedings to compel such a transfer and to compel the auditor to draw warrants in their favor. The case was decided against them in the superior court, whereupon they appealed to the supreme court. For the better adjustment of school district finances the board of directors of the district called an election to validate the outstanding warrants and to provide a temporary issue for the purpose of carrying on a six months school for the ensuing school year. Both propositions were carried by the necessary three fifths vote.

During the summer the county commissioners contracted for an artesian well to supply the court house. The water bill for the county amounted to \$500 per year. The cost of an artesian well, with a tank, pipes, etc., was estimated at about \$400. A small flow of water was obtained at a depth of 140 feet, sufficient, it is thought for court house purposes.



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CHURCHES.

It is with great difficulty that reliable data is secured for a history of the churches of the county. If a record was kept of the pioneer proceedings in the erection of churches it has not been preserved. The historian can well wish it were otherwise as some record should be made of the noble gratuitous efforts of those who toiled, mid sunshine and rain, to lay the foundations for a moral, Christian growth.

METHODIST.

The pioneer movement on the line of church organization was made in 1852 by the members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1856 the present church edifice was erected on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets. Rev. J. F. Devore, a pioneer of wonderful physique, with the courage of his convictions, sagacious and energetic, was foremost in the enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Bigelow of this city, and Mrs. Wright, of Independence, were among the first members and the former are still members of this socitey. The old site was exchanged for two lots on the northeast corner of Fifth and Adams streets in 1890. The building was then moved to the southwest corner of these streets on the property of C. B. Mann until 1894 when it was again moved to the north side of Fifth street.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal church has been represented in Olympia since 1845, the year when Bishop Scott was consecrated missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington, which at that time included Idaho and Montana. In that year the church service was held once a month in a school house, by the Rev. Dr. John McCarty, United States

chaplain from Fort Steilacoom. In 1860 the Rev. D. E. Willis was missionary in Olympia, but resigned in 1861. During 1862 a monthly service was held by the Rev. Daniel Kendig, chaplain from Fort Steilacoom, and afterwards lay service was conducted regularly in the Masonic hall by Major Goldsborough. In April, 1864, St. John's Church was incorporated, with Wm. Pickering, Richard Lane and S. W. Percival, trustees. The Rev. P. E. Hyland was rector of the new parish; and its first wardens and vestry were: Samuel W. Percival, senior warden; William Pickering, junior warden; James R. Wood, R. Frost, Frank Henry, Richard Lane, Benjamin Harned and John L. Head, vestrymen. On Sept. 3, 1865, St. John's Church, corner of Main and Seventh streets, was consecrated by Bishop Scott. In 1871 Mr. Hyland resigned the bishopric of the parish, and for a few months the Rev. L. H. Wells had charge over it. The Rev. Thomas E. Dickey was rector one year, 1872-73, and the Rev. Chas. L. Fischer in 1875-76. Lay service was held by Gov. E. P. Ferry until 1878, when the Rev. Alfred M. Able became rector. The present parsonage was built in 1879 through the efforts of the ladies' sewing society. After Mr. Able who was obliged to resign and give up parish work in 1881 on account of poor health, the rectors of the church have been the Rev. Earnest Edward Wood during 1882, the Rev. R. E. Nevins, D. D., 1883-86 (the Rev. Wm. Gill supplying for a time in 1887), and the Rev. H. H. Buck from 1888 to 1891 when Rev. R. S. Chase became pastor.

The foundations of the present church building were laid in the fall

of 1888, and the basement occupied for services Oct. 20, 1889. The building remained unfinished just a year, when work was resumed and completed in 1891.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1854 by Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, D. D., now of Seattle. He preached for a period of six years. He was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Evans, who continued in charge of the work until his death in 1864. The present church building corner of 6th and Franklin streets, was erected during his pastorate. It was dedicated in 1860. It stands as a monument of the early days of Olympia. It is a frame structure, nicely seated and furnished, with a seating capacity of 350. For thirty five years its bell has called the people to worship. During these years the church has enjoyed almost continuous prosperity. Mr. Evans was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Elder, who did good service as a pastor until 1870 when Rev. J. R. Thompson, D. D., began his pastorate. Dr. Thompson continued for a period of thirteen years, and did much for the mission work in Thurston county and vicinity. In 1884 Rev. W. B. See, D. D., became pastor, and served the church as such until 1889. In November, 1890, the present pastor, Rev. T. J. Lamont, took charge of the work. This church has a flourishing Sunday school and Y. P. S. C. E.

The value of the present property, including the manse, is about \$15,000.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The initiative steps for organizing the Unitarian church in Olympia, were taken in 1870 by Mr. E. L. Smith and Rev. L. T. Elliott of Portland. They invited Rev. Jno. C. Kimball from one of the New England States to come to Olympia in the interests of liberal christianity. Mr. Kimball and his wife came in 1871 and it was not

long until a church was organized, a Sunday school established and a ladies' aid society inaugurated. The only records now attainable are those of the ladies' society and the Sunday school. The church records proper were lost in the fire that destroyed the church records in 1882.

Mr. Kimball remained in charge of the society about a year when he took charge of a Unitarian society at Hartford, Conn. After an interim of about four years, Rev. David N. Utter, formerly of the Campbellite Christian church, accepted a call to the Unitarian church in Olympia.

During the administration of Mr. and Mrs. Utter, the society built a plain but artistic, cozy and convenient church on the lot near the Northern Pacific crossing on Main street. Prior to the erection of the church, the society had met since its inception in Tacoma Hall over the Good Templars' reading room, corner of Fourth and Columbia streets. Mr. Utter remained about five years. Not long after his departure the new church caught fire and burned to the ground. The little band of Unitarians with no regular minister and no church home, dwindled away. In 1886 Rev. Geo. H. Green of Tacoma came and held regular services for a few months and re-organized the forces. In 1890 Rev. Napoleon Hoagland of Kansas accepted the pastorate. A site was purchased on the corner of Franklin and Ninth and in 1891 erected a church building. The society also owns a few tenement houses. Mr. Hoagland continued his work in behalf of the society until 1893 when he resigned the pastorate since which time the society has had no regular pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1871 the American Congregational Union bought the old Catholic property on Main street—a building out repair and used as a carpenter sh

In 1873 the Union wrote to the Congregationalists of Olympia that unless steps were taken to organize into a church the property would be sold for the cause elsewhere. Accordingly in April of that year a council of six congregational ministers was held in the Presbyterian church and a church organization completed with fifteen members. Services were held in Masonic hall building and steps taken to erect a building of their own. This was completed and dedicated in September, 1874. For several years the membership grew but slowly. Its pastors have been Rev. C. A. Huntington, G. W. Skinner, D. Thomas, Jas. Campbell, L. J. Garver J. R. Chaplin, C. L. Diven.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

For a score of years the Baptists of Olympia had been without a church organization. Although the matter was frequently talked over among the members it was not until March, 1872, that the men and women of that faith organized and filed their articles of incorporation. It then had fourteen members and meetings were held in the reading room of the Good Templars building. In 1874 a lot was bought on the corner of Adams and Eighth streets and a building erected. Rev. Joseph Castro was the first pastor who was succeeded by Judge Roger S. Green. J. P. Ludlow also served as a pastor of the church. In 1890 dissensions arose in the society which resulted in the organization of the Temple Baptist church and Rev. J. C. Douglas called as pastor. A lot was bought on Ninth street between Main and Washington and a building erected. The financial depression that soon followed increased the burden of maintaining the organization and in 1893 it disorganized.

CATHOLIC.

The first effort at a Catholic organization was when the Oblate Mission-

aries under Father Pascal Ricard located the Mission in 1848 on the east side of the bay about a mile north of the Smith claim, now Olympia. Late in the fifties they abandoned the Mission and located on the Tulalip Indian Reservation. In 186— Edmund Sylvester donated to the Catholics two blocks of ground for school and church purposes and the building now occupied by the Congregationalists was erected and used for a school and church. In 1871 it was sold to the Congregational society and in 1880 the Giddings property bought for a school, and Providence Academy built. A church building was erected on the block west of Columbia street and is still used for religious services.

In this connection might be mentioned St. Peters Hospital which, though not a church organization, is under the management of Catholics. It had its origin in an abiding sentiment among some of the leading citizens of Olympia that an institution of the kind was needed. Workmen in logging camps contiguous to the city in cases of sickness or accidents, were required to go to Tacoma or Seattle for proper medical treatment. For the purpose of securing conveniences for their care and comfort and in harmony with a Catholic policy, the Sisters of Charity at Vancouver established the St Peter's Hospital, the city donating a block of ground. Sister Benedict Superioress, was here and commenced caring for the patients on June 1, 1887, although it was the following September when the present building was ready for occupancy. In 1889 the capacity of the building was doubled.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first attempt at organizing a society of this denomination in the county was in 1891, although for a short time prior thereto Rev. J. S. McCallum of Seattle had preached to

the people of that faith in the city. In the spring of the year mentioned Mr. McCallum located permanently in the city and at once engaged actively in perfecting an organization. A lot was leased on the northwest corner of Adams and Union streets and in the fall a church building and a parsonage were erected. The society has grown in numerical strength and now numbers about two hundred members. In the spring of 1895 a lot was bought of H. B. McElroy on the northwest corner of Franklin and Eighth streets and it is the purpose to build thereon the coming year.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The preliminary work of organizing this society was begun in 1892. The next year Rev. J. W. Welsch was secured as pastor and services were held in a vacant store room in the Hale block. In 1894 Mr. Welsch left the charge and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hays. In 1894 the society bought of Geo. A. Barnes the corner of Fourth

and Jefferson streets and during the present year (1895) are building a commodious church building.

AT TUMWATER.

The first effort at building a church at Tumwater was made in the winter of 1871. It was built by popular subscription, the intention being to make it a Union church, and completed during the summer. Rev. J. F. Devore, the presiding elder for the Methodist Episcopal church for this district, James Biles and Nelson Barnes were the moving spirits. Besides the Methodist, the Presbyterians, Unitarians and Episcopalians held services in the building. From the fact the Methodists exceeded the others in numbers, by common consent, they took charge of the building and when the deed to the property was made by Nelson Barnes it was made to them and has since been considered a Methodist church, although preachers of other denominations frequently use it for holding services.

NOTE.—A mention of the churches at Bucoda and Tenino is made in the history of those towns.



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FRATERNITIES.

MASONIC.

The pioneer movement toward a secret fraternal organization north of the Columbia river was made on December 11, 1852 when T. F. McElroy, J. W. Wiley, M. T. Simmons, N. Delin, Smith Hayes, F. A. Clark and C. H. Hale met to organize a Masonic Lodge under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master of Oregon. Edmund Sylvester had donated two lots on Main and Eighth streets for a Masonic building. The lodge worked under a dispensation until the following July when it obtained a charter and became known as Olympia Lodge No. 5, of Oregon. When the Grand Lodge of Washington was organized in 1858, it became No. 1 of Washington. Early in 1854 steps were taken to build a Masonic Hall and on June 24 the corner stone was laid with the usual ceremonies of the craft. The building was so far completed by December that the second territorial legislature convened there.

In 1854 a lodge was organized at Steilacoom. Col. A.B. Moses, who was murdered by the Indians, was a member of Steilacoom lodge and his widow asked his lodge to bury him according to the rites of the fraternity and upon being refused, communicated with the lodge at Olympia which gave the body of Col. Moses a Masonic burial. The strange conduct of the Steilacoom lodge was due to the sympathy the Hudson's Bay people at that place had with the Indians.

In 1857 was organized a lodge at and Mound. Though there were several of the craft residing in the vicinity it was with difficulty that the ge was kept up. In 1867 it received

permission of the Grand Lodge to hold its meetings in Tumwater but even this was of little benefit in arousing interest and the next year it surrendered its charter to the grand lodge.

In May 1858 steps were taken to organize a grand lodge, which was consummated the following December by the election of T. F. McElroy, grand master and T. M. Reed, grand secretary. The first session of the grand lodge was held in the Masonic hall in Olympia.

On April 16, 1859 the Masonic lodge laid off Masonic cemetery two miles south of the village.

A memento of historic importance connected with Olympia Lodge No. 1, is the Tylers sword. It was presented to the lodge by James Tilton, then surveyor general of the territory and a soldier of the Mexican, war accompanied by the following:

"On New Years eve, December 31, 1847, Col. Francis M. Wynkoop of Pennsylvania, now deceased, (who was a Mason) commanded an expedition of 54 men, Texas rangers, to operate against a band of guerillas commanded by Pedro Jaronter who was in league with Ex-president Gen. Valencia, then second in command of the Mexican armies. Bro. Jas. Tilton, 1st lieutenant commanding Co. A., U. S. Volunteers, Bro. E. A. Hanley, of Penn, deceased, then 1st lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, two Texas officers, immediately commanded said company and Lieut. Perry of the navy accompanied said expedition. At 2 o'clock new year's morning, January, 1848, they made an attack upon the headquarters of Gen. Valencia in an old castle on his ranch some 38 miles north east of the city of Mexico. The surprise was complete and Gen. Valencia and his son in law, Gen. Salas, adjutant general of his staff, were taken from their beds and carried into the city of Mexico as pris-

oners. The sword is that worn by Gen. Valencia and taken upon that occasion."

Mrs. Tilton also presented the lodge with a lock of George Washington's hair.

Like all other organizations Masonry has had its ups and downs that are of no particular historic interest. In 1871, for reasons unimportant outside the craft, another lodge was organized at Olympia and named Harmony No. 18 with E. L. Smith as Master. The early records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in 1882, but the organization still continues.

In 1886, the Masons of the city organized Olympia chapter No. 7 of Royal Arch Masons and in 1890 was constituted a Commandery of Knights Templars. In 1872 was perfected the different organizations of the Scottish Rite and in 1894 was chartered a chapter of the order of the Eastern Star, a branch of the Masonic order composed of the lady members of Masons' families.

ODD FELLOWS.

The initial organization of Odd Fellowship in Washington Territory was made at Olympia, July 13, 1855, by C. C. Hewitt, acting as Deputy Grand Sire by the authority of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, in a building owned by George A. Barnes on First street west of Main. Victor Monroe was the first Noble Grand, D. C. Beatty secretary and W. N. Ayer, treasurer, and the lodge took the name of Olympia Lodge No. 1. The following December a committee was appointed to consider the practicability of building a hall. For a few years the lodge met in the building in the rear of Young's Hotel on Second street but in 1857 returned to the Barnes building.

In 1858 the lodge came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. During the subsequent

years the members found it difficult to maintain its organization and through mismanagement had become involved financially. In 1862 it surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge and its furniture was sold to pay its debts. During the next five years, the Lodge was without an organization but in 1867 it was reinstituted and held meeting temporarily over the Standard office but soon occupied the Good Templars hall; and the prosperity of the lodge dates from this reorganization.

In 1869 land for a cemetery was purchased of Ira Ward and W. H. Mitchell to the south of Masonic cemetery east of Tumwater, and the present cemetery platted.

In 1870 the lodge purchased a building on Washington street, erected in 1867 by C. C. and R. H. Hewitt.

On September 22, 1872, Western Lodge No. 6 was instituted with C. C. Hewitt, Noble Grand, which continued its organization until 1888, when it united with Olympia Lodge No. 1.

In 1874 Alpha Encampment was instituted and has since maintained its organization.

A grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was formed in 1878 of the Lodges in Washington.

During the winter of 1887-8 a movement to erect an Odd Fellows Temple on the corner of Main and Fifth streets was started and pushed to a successful termination, the corner stone, being laid June 5, 1888, and the building completed that year.

Shortly after the erection of the temple, Ruth Lodge No. 17 of the Daughters of Rebekah was organized by the ladies of Odd Fellows families but it survived only a few years when it surrendered its charter.

During all these years Odd Fellowship has been a potent factor in affording social occasions and in building healthy moral and educational sentiment.

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

On March 10, 1884, F. J. Alexander, acting as representative of the Grand Chancellor instituted a lodge of Knight of Pythias in Olympia, known as Capitol Lodge No. 15. It started out with twenty four members and had a rapid growth. It held its meetings weekly in Odd Fellow's Hall until 1893 when it leased a hall in the Stuart building on the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

In the winter of 1894 several of the members of the lodge withdrew, formed a temporary organization and petitioned the Grand Chancellor for a dispensation. For reasons immaterial in this connection the dispensation was refused but later in the summer one was granted and the lodge instituted as Lincoln Lodge No. 104; the grand lodge of 1894 issued it a charter. It held its meetings weekly in Knights of Pythias Hall until August, 1895, when it moved into Odd Fellows hall.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Tacoma Lodge No. 4, of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized August, 1866. Old, young and middle aged composed the enthusiastic band that started out to fight King Alcohol. To aid them in their work The Echo, a weekly paper was started and published by a committee of the lodge, in connection with the Sons of Temperance. On January 1, 1869, D. Finch donated to the Lodge a building standing on the corner of Fourth and Columbia streets, for lodge purposes and also for the maintenance of a public library and reading room. The lodge kept up its organization and maintained the reading room continuously thereafter, although interest in the organization at times was quite low. To assist in paying expenses the lodge room was leased for miscellaneous purposes. In 1888 the suggestion arose that this

possibly broke the condition of Capt. Finch's donation. Parties interested in the Collegiate Institute, an educational institution under the management of the Methodist Episcopal church, then procured a quit claim deed to the property from Mr. Finch and demanded possession. The Good Templars refused and suit for possession was instituted by the trustees of the Collegiate Institute. The Superior court decided in favor of the Good Templars and on appeal, the decision was affirmed by the supreme court. The lodge has been an active factor in promoting a temperance sentiment in the county and enlists the efforts of leading citizens.

In 1870 was formed the Grand Lodge whose jurisdiction included the lodges of Washington and British Columbia.

In 1857 was organized a lodge of the Sons of Temperance.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

A branch of this fraternal insurance order was instituted at Olympia in February 1879. The lodge had a successful growth and is rated as one of the best in the jurisdiction.

In 1893 was instituted a lodge of the Degree of Honor, which holds semi-monthly meetings. It is a branch of the A. O. U. W. to which the wives and daughters of Workmen are eligible.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In 1877 was incorporated a lodge of the Champions of the Red Cross, with W. H. Roberts as commander. It was originally a temperance society, but soon became a fraternal insurance order. The society erected a building on Fourth street near Jefferson, the work being done by the members themselves; the ladies also took a hand in lathing and painting. The lodge was maintained with considerable interest for four or five years but finally interest lessened and it became disorganized.

Other fraternal societies have been organized and liberally contributed to the enjoyment of social occasions and the upbuilding of a moral and social growth. George H. Thomas Post No. 5, of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in 1881; a branch order, the Woman's Relief Corps, in 1891; a camp of the Sons of Veterans in 1891, and of the Daughters of Veterans in 1894; a lodge of the Benevolent Order of Elks in 1890; of the Royal Society of Good Fellows in 1892; of the Foresters in 1890; of the Royal Arcanum in 1893; of the Woodmen of the World

in 1894; of the National Union in 1894.

A social organization called the Potlatch club was organized in 1884. It had rooms in the Horr Block on Main street and continued its existence until 1889.

In 1891 the Washington Club was incorporated and leased the second story of the old Odd Fellows building. The financial depression that soon followed made the burden of keeping the rooms open rather burdensome and interest in the organization lessened although the incorporation still continues.



NEWSPAPERS.

It is with some difficulty that the material for a connected history of the newspapers of Thurston county has been secured. None exists in the public records and recourse must be had to the memories of the old settlers.

As has been before stated, the first newspaper published north of the Columbia river was by T. F. McElroy and J. W. Wiley, September, 1852. The motive of the publication was to advance the material growth of the Sound country. This territory was then a part of Oregon and the Columbian at once plunged into a fight for a new territory. Politically it advocated the principles of the Whig party.

During the first year Mr. McElroy sold his interests to Mr. Wiley who soon sold to Edward Furste. Furste soon tired of newspaper fame and sold to Matt K. Smith. In December, 1853, Mr. Wiley bought it again, changed its name to the Washington Pioneer and with its change of name came a change of political affiliations, from Whig to Democratic.

In 1855, R. L. Doyle established the Northwest Democrat but it soon consolidated with the Pioneer under the title, Pioneer and Democrat and for a number of years had the public printing.

In November, 1860, John Miller Murphy, encouraged by leading Republicans of Olympia, established the Washington Standard and at once plunged into the political fight that was then going on in the nation. During the dark days of the civil war it stood by the Union cause and gave

to the administration a loyal support. When the split in the Republican ranks came, as a result of President Johnson's reconstruction policy the Standard supported the Johnson wing of the party and in 1868 found itself supporting the Democratic ticket. It has ever since been considered a Democratic organ. Though other papers have come and gone, "rose, flourished and fell," as it were, the Standard has never missed an issue, but with the regularity of the weeks has been published every Friday night.

In November, 1860, the Pioneer and Democrat was sold to James Lodge and as such it continued until after the incoming of the Republican administration when it suspended publication.

At this time, 1861, there were published at Victoria two rival papers, the Colonist and the Press. With the completion of a telegraph line from Portland to Olympia the Colonist put on a special messenger. The steamer Major Tompkins left Olympia for Victoria every Monday morning. The messenger would receive the dispatches here Sunday night and leave on the boat Monday morning, editing them on the trip. Upon arrival at Victoria they were in shape to enable the Colonist to publish several hours in advance of the Press.

The agent of the Press in Olympia was A. M. Poe and not to be out done by the Colonist he arranged with John Miller Murphy to put the dispatches in type and print them as a Press supplement in time to be sent to Victoria by the Monday morning steamer.

The scheme was so brilliant in design and so successfully executed that Mr. Poe conceived the idea of a newspaper. The old Pioneer & Democrat material was still on the ground, and for sale. Poe bought it, including the old Ramage press Mr. McElroy used in publishing the Columbian, and issued the Overland Press as a rival to the Standard. Poe associated with himself J. W. Watson and it successively passed into the possession of Wilson & Head and B. F. Kendall. After the death of B. F. Kendall in 1862, L. G. Abbott and J. W. Watson, two employes of Mr. Kendall, bought the office. In 1864 Watson sold his interest to R. H. Hewitt and then went to Seattle, taking the old Ramage press. Abbott & Hewitt continued the publication under the name of the Pacific Tribune and by making a specialty of gathering war news worked up a good circulation. About the close of the war Abbott sold his interest to Mr. Hewitt. In 1867 Hewitt sold the plant to Thomas Prosch and established the Territorial Republican. Clarence B. Bagley and S. Coulter soon bought the Republican, changed its name to the Commercial Age and run it the next year as a campaign paper.

Mr. Prosch continued the publication of the Tribune and in 1867 issued a daily edition. Becoming involved financially his office was sold at sheriff's sale, the subscription book coming to the possession of Mr. Murphy of the Standard. With the magnanimity of newspaper men Mr. Murphy returned him his subscription list and loaned him his credit with a San Francisco house to assist in purchasing new material. Mr. Prosch then continued the Tribune until the next year when he moved the office to Tacoma.

During the early years of the war there was no Democratic paper pub-

lished in the territory through the lack of official patronage. However in 1864 Urban E. Hicks established the Washington Democrat. Though it was a creditable journal it buffeted the waves of adverse fortune only a year and suspended in July 1865.

As those who are familiar with the political history of the country during the troublesome years following the war can well imagine, the political situation was decidedly interesting. There were parties and factions of parties; there were radicals and conservatives; regulars and bolters. The Standard had allied itself with the administration. Republican office holders felt that Congress might yet come out on top and hesitated. In this condition of politics the Territorial Republican was started, as has been stated.

S. A. Garfield was then surveyor general and a candidate for delegate to Congress. In obtaining the Republican nomination he was successful but this only increased the opposition to him. The bolters encouraged E. T. Gunn and J. N. Gale to establish the Transcript, a radical Republican paper. Gale afterwards sold to Gunn who published it until 1885, when he died; with his death the Transcript suspended publication.

With the improvement in the industrial conditions of the period and the indications the enterprise would be a success a committee of the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance organizations in December, 1867, published a temperance paper called the Echo. At the end of the first year the plant was bought by L. G. Abbott and C. B. Bagley but Mr. Bagley soon sold his interest to J. H. Munson. Abbott & Munson then published it until October 1870, when Munson became the sole owner and L. P. Venen became associated with him as editor. In November 1873, Munson sold the

Echo to J. N. Gale, a former publisher of the Transcript. The next year Gale sold the paper to Francis Cook, who changed it to a political paper, Republican, and continued it until 1874, when he was forced out of business by a combination of the publishers of the Standard and Courier.

In 1871 L. P. Beach and Gov. E. P. Ferry brought to Olympia from Port Townsend the plant of the Puget Sound Courier. It was proposed to run a metropolitan paper, to use brevier and nonpareil type and make the subscription price \$1. Mr. Beach, although a printer, was not a practical newspaper man, and F. D. Loveridge of Chicago was imported to do the editorial work. His management of the paper was short and he soon returned to the east. Mr. Beach run the paper a year, when it was sold to C. B. Bagley.

In 1874 the Standard and Courier combined to publish a daily, the Olympian. Ostensibly it was for boom purposes, but actually it was to freeze out the Daily Echo then published by Francis A. Cook. The agreement between Mr. Murphy of the Standard and Mr. Bagley of the Courier was that each should publish it on alternate days and it to be strictly non partisan. On one occasion, during Mr. Bagley's absence, he left his father to attend to the Olympian and the next issue came out savoring strongly of Republican politics. Mr. Murphy said nothing, but "sawed wood." The next morning the Olympian was intensely Democratic, which so provoked Mr. Bagley that he took his material out of the Standard office. The Olympian was in a fair way to collapse but the thought that the Daily Echo had not yet been conquered, inspired them to again unite and continue the morning paper. Later in the season, however, Mr. Murphy retired and the publica-

tion continued for a time by Mr. Bagley.

In 1884 Mr. Bagley sold the Courier plant to W. H. Roberts and F. A. Dunham, who, in addition to publishing the Weekly Courier, issued for a time the Daily Critic. The next year they sold the plant to Thomas H. Cavanaugh. Mr. Cavanaugh at once plunged into politics and changed the name of the paper to Republican Partisan and continued it as such until December, 1889, when it was sold to the State Printing & Publishing Company, with O. C. White, then Territorial Secretary, as manager. During his publication of the Partisan Mr. Cavanaugh did the Territorial printing. During the session of the first state legislature Mr. White was appointed State Printer and very soon thereafter his company sold the Partisan property to J. W. Robinson. Mr. Robinson, a lawyer, placed Major C. M. Barton and H. L. Gill, both of Tacoma, as editor and business manager respectively, changed the name to Tribune and established a daily, an afternoon paper, which was continued until the spring of 1893.

In January 1874 R. H. Hewitt established the Northwest Farmer, an agricultural paper but it was of only temporary existence.

In 1885 P. P. Carrol established the Republican but it, too, was short lived.

In 1886 Prof. L. E. Follansbee, principal of the public schools, commenced the publication of the Northwest Teacher, a monthly publication, devoted to the interest of education. It continued until 1890.

In 1886 J. N. Gale, a former publisher of the Transcript and, later, of the Echo, established the New Transcript, a weekly temperance paper. The failing health of the publisher prevented the paper from achieving importance in the newspaper world

and in 1888 he sold the plant to H. W. Bessac. Mr. Bessac changed the name to Review and in 1889 sold it to J. C. Rathbun who, in 1890, sold to B. M. Price. During the fall of that year Mr. Price changed the name to the Capital and for a few months issued an afternoon edition. From the time Mr. Bessac bought it, the paper had been Republican in politics but in 1892 it espoused the principles of the Peoples Party.

To assist in the immigration movement, in the winter of 1889 the real estate men of the city contracted with the publisher of the Standard to issue an afternoon edition for a period of six months and as a result the Evening Olympian was published. At the time of the expiration of the contract the city was in the midst of a campaign for the state capital. The Olympian had been a potent factor in urging the advantages of Olympia during the summer and the Board of Trade felt that its suspension at this time would be disastrous, and by its assistance the paper was continued until after election.

In the fall of 1889 the Bucoda Enterprise was established by R. F. Pattison and J. W. Julian. Its publication was continued until the fall of 1894 when it suspended and the plant moved to Cosmopolis.

In the spring of 1890 the growing town of Tenino encouraged F. A. Dunham to locate a paper there and as a result the Tenino Herald was born. It however survived but a few months.

The same with the Gate City Graphic, a paper started in 1891 at Gate City by J. H. Dowd.

In April 1891 the Morning Olympian was established by a company of printers but was soon bought by Thomas Henderson Boyd, a well known newspaper man of the state. Mr. Boyd made a staunch Republican paper of it. In December, 1892, he was

killed in Seattle. His administrator, E. T. Dunning of Tacoma, sold the plant to J. O'B. Scobey and Geo. W. Hopp. These gentlemen also bought the Tribune of J. W. Robinson and the publication became known as the Olympian-Tribune. After the first year the word Tribune was dropped and the former name of Olympian assumed.

In 1892, for a few months, was published the Church News by A. S. Gregg.

During the campaign of 1892 the Prohibition committee published the Prohibitionist, a weekly publication advocating the election of the Prohibition ticket.

With the opening of the city schools in September 1893 the students of the High School began the monthly publication of the High School News, under the management of Ernest G. Hartshorn with a corps of editors selected from the students. In January 1894, Chauncey B. Rathbun became the publisher and continued the paper until the end of the school year in June.

During the summer of 1894 began the publication of the Palladium by J. C. Rathbun. A leading feature of the paper was the publication of consecutive articles upon the history of Thurston county.

This summer, also, began the publication of the Journal of Education, a monthly magazine devoted to education. Prof. Brintnall, president of the Olympic University was the editor and publisher.

In the fall of the same year a split in the ranks of the Party occurred and A. F. Booth was induced to publish the Appeal but it appeared only twice.

But the Populists ceased to be pleased with the Capital and in the spring of 1895 the State was launched upon the newspaper waves.

It was followed a few weeks later, by the Bucoda Index, a weekly paper at Bucoda by D. E. Vernon.

MANUFACTURES.

The history of the manufacturing industry in Thurston county is very brief. Indeed there is doubt if it can be called a history. Preceding articles contain a reference to most of the manufacturing institutions that have originated, flourished and fell.

The first effort at manufacturing was made by Col. M. T. Simmons in the summer of 1847. That year he erected a grist mill at the falls. It was built in the crudest manner, as in the then unbroken forest, it was not possible to get material and tools necessary to do the work according to improved methods.

In 1850 Alonzo Warren built a saw mill at Warren's point which he operated until 1853.

In 1853 Captain S. W. Percival put in a small saw mill at the mouth of Percival's creek on the west side and continued it for some years until the accessible timber was manufactured. In 1856 Capt. Percival furnished the lumber for the stockade on Fourth street. Both Warren's and Percival's mills had single up and down saws and each would cut about 5000 feet per day.

In 1868 W. N. Horton secured the right to use the Wickoff augur in the Pacific states and territories and began operations at Tumwater to manufacture water pipe. In 1870 he associated with him C. H. Hale and S. D. Howe under the name of Washington Water Pipe Manufacturing and Water Company. A system of water works for the city was put in and maintained. But, whether through mismanagement or too much name the company did not succeed and a few

years later Capt. Finch took hold of it but owing to a lack of population in Western Washington and difficulties of transportation to points east, the enterprise was not a paying one. In 1885 the Puget Sound Pipe Company was organized and capitalized at \$50,000 and purchased the machinery of the old factory together with Mr. Horton's patent and located in East Olympia. The company consisted of John Corkish, A. T. Rogers, E. S. Hamlin and C. Z. Mason, who have constituted the company since and are now doing a flourishing business.

The raw hide chairs so common in Olympia are of the make of T. P. Speek. In the sixties Mr. Speek located at Tumwater had a turning lathe with which he made the posts and rounds. The side peices were shaved out and the frame work put together by hand. For the seat he used any and all kinds of hides, the only preparation the hide was subjected to being the removal of the hair. It was then trimmed to a circular form, spread out on a table and by a sharp knife imbedded in the table the hide was cut into one long strip by revolutions, the knife being so set that it cut a strip about one quarter inch wide. These strips of leather were made soft and pliable, then woven on the frame work of the chair, forming the seat.

Mr. Speek made two styles of chair, the common table chair and an arm chair. The latter were somewhat larger but in general make were similar to the table chair, except that the front posts extended about six inches above the seat, and an arm piece

reaching from the top of each front post to a back post. The chairs were easily made and had a great sale, selling at \$1.25 each. The wood used was the vine maple.

Mr. Speck subsequently sold the business to A. W. Pressy who continued the manufacture in much the same manner as Mr. Speck. Mr. Pressy introduced an improvement in the arm chair by turning the side peices forming the frame work of the seat, and substituting them for the flat, slightly bevelled peices used by Speck. He also substituted a curved armpiece to the armchair for the straight cross bar introduced by Speck.

Samples of the three kinds of chairs above described may now be seen in all parts of Olympia.

In 1871, Leonard, Crosby & Cooper established a sash, door and blind factory at Tumwater, where also in 1862 George H. White established a book bindery.

In the same year Biles & Carter es-

tablished a tannery at the lower falls which did a fair business for several years.

The first attempt at systematic logging in Thurston county was by Isaac Ellis in 1868 who logged off the west side. Prior to that time the timber cut was in close proximity to the mill and when that was gone the mill shut down.

Shingle mills have been established at inland points of late years and at accessible points on the railroad. Tenino, Ranier, Gate City, Rochester, South Bay, Maxfield and other points have small manufacturing plants while Bucoda has the extensive works of the Seatco Manufacturing Company.

A mention of the mills in the city of Olympia has been made. Since they first began sawing lumber they have kept pace with the increase in business and the improvements in machinery and now constitute the main source of revenue for the city.



SETTLEMENTS.

Most of the early settlements of the county have heretofore been incidentally referred to, but a more special reference will be found of interest.

Previous to 1852 the work of developing the county was principally confined to the efforts at Olympia and Tumwater. The settlements on Bush Prairie and Chambers' Prairie prior to 1850 have been published.

Grand Mound Prairie is the largest tract of natural clearing in the county. It lies to the southwest of Olympia about fifteen miles and is of a rich, sandy loam.

The pioneer settler on this prairie was Samuel James in 1852. He was followed the same year by L. D. Durgin, Josephus Axtell, J. W. Goodell and E. N. Sargent. In 1853 James Biles and C. B. Baker located in the new settlement. In 1855 a school house was built and the growth of the settlement has been similar to that of other agricultural communities.

In 1851 W. O. Thompson located on Black Lake and for several winters taught school in different districts in the western part of the county. Enoch Hart located on his claim near Black Lake the same year.

With these settlements, came post offices and there sprang up the towns of Rochester, Little Rock and Gate City. The latter, however, is of recent birth. In 1891 when the Northern Pacific railroad company extended its line to Gray's Harbor its junction with the Chehalis and Black Rivers was thought to be an eligible site for a city and in 1890 S. C. Woodruff platted the town of Gate City. It gave

promise of being an inland town of no insignificant importance, it being located in the midst of fine farming lands and contiguous to the mammoth forests of the Black Hills, but the financial panic of 1893 impeded its growth.

In 1852 Wm. McLane located on land near the head of Mud Bay and has resided there ever since.

Tenalquot Prairie, south east of Olympia, early attracted the attention of pioneers. Thomas W. Glasgow and Thomas Linklighter settled there in 1847 but not until the organization of the county, in 1852, did its settlement really begin. In 1853 Hon. Frank Ruth settled on the farm he now owns.

In 1850 George Edwards and John Edgar settled on Yelm Prairie and were followed in 1851 by James Longmire and James Burns.

In 1853 Thomas Hines took a donation claim about six miles east of Olympia, near the shore of a small lake. He commenced to drain the lake but was impoverished by the Indian War. He located in town and pursued his trade of shoemaker until 1862 when he returned to his farm. He died in 1879.

The first settlement on South Bay was by Dr. Johnson in 1851 who took a claim at the point, since known as Johnson's Point. In 1852 A. J. Frazier took a donation claim on the west side of the bay and was followed the same summer by Levi Knott and Dr. Willard. In 1853 C. H. Sylvester located his present farm.

In 1860 settlements were made beyond Bush Prairie, at what is now

Plumb Station. A. B. Rabbeson took a claim there.

The settlements in the county outside of Olympia and Tumwater that have achieved a commercial importance are Tenino and Bucoda. In 1852 Stephen Hodgson took a donation claim on a prairie about fifteen miles south of Olympia and was followed by Samuel Davenport who took the claim adjoining. Samuel Coulter also settled in the neighborhood. In 1854 I. Colvin located to the southwest of them.

The settlement grew in much the same manner as others. The first marriage was solemnized in 1853, that of Samuel Coulter and Miss Lizzie Tillie. In 1872 the Northern Pacific railway laid its Portland and Tacoma line across this portion of the county and located a station near their farms and named it Tenino. "Tenino" is an Indian word signifying "Junction" The junction referred to was that of the old military roads. During the Indian War a military road was laid from Fort Vancouver up the Cowlitz valley and then over to Fort Steilacoom. Near the farms of Hodgson and Davenport it forked and a branch came in to Olympia and in Chinook jargon this fork was called a "Tenino." Later the citizens of Olympia projected and built the narrow gauge road and connected with the Northern Pacific at that place. Its importance in a commercial way began in 1888 when its magnificent stone quarries became known. Outcroppings of stone were found in the hills south of the prairie, on land owned by C. A. Billings and as it became uncovered and examined it was found to be a superior building stone. In 1890 Mr. Billings associated with him S. W. Fenton and George F. Vantine and extensive facilities for quarrying the stone were put in. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Billings sold his interest to Messrs. Fenton and Vantine.

With the opening of the stone quarry began the growth of a lively village. In 1890 the Presbyterians erected a church building. One was built by the Catholics the same year. In 1891 the old school house was deemed insufficient and the district issued and sold bonds for the purpose of building a new one. Several private enterprises were projected and buildings erected.

With the transfer of the narrow gauge railroad from the Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad Company to Port Townsend & Southern and the change to a standard gauge, came a relocation of the depot grounds to a point about a half mile west of town. Buildings were erected at the new location but the collapse of the boom soon afterwards prevented the growth of any business around the depot.

In 1891 was organized a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; in 1892 a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and the same year a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. The Tenino Herald, a weekly newspaper, was established there in the spring of 1890 but it collapsed with the suspension of prosperous times.

Several manufacturing plants have been established at Tenino. T. J. McClellan & Son have a shingle mill in the village and Mentzer Brothers one a mile east of the town. In 1894 the Tenino Creamery Company was organized for the purpose of developing the dairy industry.

BUCODA.

The first settler on a small prairie four miles from Tenino was Aaron Webster who came to the Sound country from Oregon in 1854. The stream was called by the Indians Skookumchuch. Mr. Webster took a quarter section of land as a donation claim in 1856, and located the quarter section adjoining with a land warrant that he bought of James Tilton. The latter

piece includes the present coal mines.

Other early settlers in the neighborhood were P. D. Northcraft in 1854. A Mr. Frost settled on Frost's Prairie, between Bucoda and Tenino, in 1851.

In 1857 Mr. Webster built a saw mill on the river. This he sold to Jacob D. Bolander and William McElroy in 1867. They ran it two years and sold it to Oliver Shead, Wm. McElroy and Gen. T. I. McKenny.

The first marriage in the settlement was in April 1861, that of Aaron Webster to Miss Sarah M. Yantis, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Harper, a Baptist minister. The first birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Webster, born February 2, 1862, and named Annie Cora. In 1879 she was married to James Wolf and died November 1887.

The town was named "Seatco" by Oliver Shead who bought the Webster claim in 185-. "Seatco" is a Chinook word meaning "ghost" or "devil."

About 1873 Samuel Coulter, J. B. David, an Oregon capitalist, who had become associated with Mr. Coulter in the coal lands, and Wm. Buckley, a Northern Pacific man, met and determined to name the railroad station. Shead's name of Seatco was not satisfactory and they coined a new word by taking the first two letters of each of their own names: Bu-Co-Da. in 1887 the town was platted by Shead and given the name Seatco. This name it retained until 1890 when by act of the legislature it was changed to Bucoda.

In 1874 Seatco became a town of state importance. Prior to that time there had been no territorial penitentiary and but few counties had jails: Clark, Jefferson, Pierce, Thurston and Walla Walla. When a party was convicted of a felony the judge directed in what jail he should be incarcerated. In 1874 Wm. Billings, sheriff of Thurston county, and Jerry Smith, sheriff of Pierce county, each had a

proposition before the legislature to take the prisoners and use their labor. To avoid a contest Mr. Smith withdrew his proposition and took a half interest with Mr. Billings and Billings was awarded the contract. A capitalist was then needed to put up the building. The party was found in Oliver Shead who furnished the money for a one-third interest in the enterprise. A mill was built on the Skookumchuck, near the old mill built by Webster, and lumber sawed for a penitentiary.

The building was made of 3 x 12 fir plank piled up and thoroughly spiked together, thus making walls twelve inches thick pretty well filled with spikes. Partitions for the cells were built of 3 x 6's in the same way. The entrance was by a stairway from the outside to the second story, then stairs to the ground floor where the cells were, no outside door being in the lower story. In the second story were the kitchen, dining room and rooms for the guards. This was continued as the territorial prison until 1888 when one was built at Walla Walla and the convicts removed thereto. The old building still stands in much the same condition it was when vacated by the convicts.

Soon after the penitentiary was completed Fred. W. Brown became interested in the saw mill of Shead, Billings & Smith and a sash and door factory was added. In 1885 the mill was sold to Whittier, Fuller & C., a firm that was doing a general lumber business on the Pacific coast. In 1888 they sold to the Seatco Manufacturing Company, composed of Wisconsin lumberman of which E. F. Garland was president and Francis Rotch, secretary. The capacity of the works was greatly increased and the mill made one of the largest in the Sound country. In 1892 their mill took fire and burned but was soon rebuilt by

the company.

Though coal was known to lie imbedded in the hills east of Seatco nothing was done to develop the mines until 1886, the first work having been done by Thomas Ismay. A company was then organized by Samuel Coulter, Oliver Shead, Fred W. Brown and J. B. David. The mine was found to contain a good quality of coal. In 1889 one J. B. Doa became interested in the company. The mine was worked for a few years when dissensions arose among the owners and the works shut down.

Thos Ismay was appointed receiver by the federal court in 1893. Matters were somewhat more complicated in 1894 by the death of Mr. Doa. Concerning the details of the litigation

the public knows little, further than that the mines are lying idle. It is known to be a good property and taken in connection with the extensive manufacturing works form the nucleus of an inland city that is destined to be one of importance.

Bucođa has three churches: the Methodist, organized in 1889, the Episcopal organized in 1894 and the Christian organized the same year. Only the first has a building of its own.

In 1891 was organized a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a lodge of the Degree of Honor and in November 1892 a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. An eight roomed school building was erected in 1891.



CONCLUSION.

So much for the past! What about the future? Just as Michael T. Simons, as he blazed his way through the primeval forests in 1845, could not see the Thurston county of to-day, so none of us to-day can lift the veil of years and peer into the future.

What exultation must have welled up in the breast of this hardy pioneer when he reached the falls at New Market and there burst upon his astonished vision the panorama spread out before him! To the right rose old Ranier, whose grandeur and magnificence then, as now, excited wonder and admiration. At his feet tumbled the roaring cataract and beyond lay the waters of Budd's Inlet, unruffled except by the gentle zephyr or the Indians small canoe. In the distant background ranged the proud Olympics; while all around him, east, west, north and south, towering skywards hundreds of feet, were forests of mammoth fir and stately cedar, clothed in their garbs of living green. Well might all these conspire to arouse in the mind of this man feelings of surprise, pleasure and sublimity, not essentially different from those which enthused that ancient Israelite when, from Nebo's lofty summit he first beheld the Promised Land.

Though Thurston county has seen the management of its affairs pass from one generation to another the recent transition of Washington from Territory to State, throws upon those now here, the responsibility in a measure, of starting anew. Doubtless the past is full of mistakes, but let them be guides for the future. The pri-

dent business man does not make the same mistake a second time. There are men and women who are always looking backward, scolding about the mistakes that have been made, and in their miserable way hinder those who are carrying forward the noble work of progress. Thurston county has no use for such. But for those who wish to see gathered around the headwaters of Puget Sound agricultural communities, manufacturing plants and educational institutions, even vieing with ancient Rome as she sat on her seven hills, the future affords abundant promise.

A brief epitome of the advantages of Thurston county and Olympia will be proper in this place.

In general a permanent city must be a community relying upon either agriculture, manufacturing, mining or commerce for its existence.

AGRICULTURE.

Tributary to Olympia are numerous fertile valleys and rich acres of rolling prairie. The former are especially adapted to the growing of vegetables and the smaller fruits and the yield of either is enormous. Truck gardening is profitable and the smaller fruits will yield the industrious farmer not far from \$500 per acre annually. The bottom lands of the valleys produce an enormous yield of the sugar beet. Some of the prairie land is of a gravelly nature adapted to most kinds of fruit but very much of it is a mixture of sand and loam which, when brought under subjection, produces an excellent yield of the smaller grains and is easily culti-

vated. The different varieties of clover and other hay grasses grow luxuriantly in the valleys and on the hill sides. It is not a stock raising section as that term is used when speaking of the prairie states, but stock farming and dairying can be pursued here with profit. Apples, pears, prunes, plums and cherries yield abundantly and are subject to fewer fruit pests than in most localities. Olympia is already of importance as a fruit shipping point and as young orchards come into bearing this item in commerce will become more important. Within the county are hundreds of acres of hops.

The climate is favorable to nearly all lines of agricultural pursuits. The extremes of heat and cold do not occur. The ground does not parch in summer and very little snow falls in winter. Wild flowers bloom, probably, ten months in the year and stock graze on the open range in January and in June.

The county contains eligible sites for cheese factories, creameries, fruit canning establishments, commission houses and kindred intstitutions.

MANUFACTURING.

No point has better natural advantages for manufacturing institutions than Olympia. Within the city are hundreds of acres of tide lands or mud flats. Outside these flats are fifteen miles of deep water shore line. Under the liberal policy of the federal government, in improving rivers and harbors, a channel is cut from deep water to the center of the city of sufficient depth and width to permit the entrance of ocean steamers. This will be widened and other channels cut. The flats adjacent will be dyked and filled in with the dredgings. There will thus be built up numerous acres of eligible sites for factories of every kind. The adjacent table lands afford beautiful sites for homes. Contiguous to the city are virgin forests

were never yet resounded the echo of the woodman's axe. The quantities of fir, cedar and spruce used for building materials are inexhaustible, while on the bottom lands grow softer woods, like alder, cherry, maple, etc., that can be utilized for furniture, pails, tubs and wooden toys. Fuel for manufacturing and also for domestic purposes is easily obtainable. Besides the waste woods in manufacturing, there is the bark of the fir tree which, when dry, rivals coal as a generator of heat. Extensive coal fields are in the southeastern part of the county, to say nothing of the coal contents of the hills yet unopened. The falls of Tumwater are a succession of three falls aggregating a total descent of eighty-two feet to the waters of the Sound. With perhaps two exceptions, this is the best water power in Washington and is the only one in the state on tide water. Four miles from Olympia and at an elevation of 133 feet above tide water is Black Lake, three miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. At a comparatively small cost a canal can be cut from the lake to salt water and by the use of gates and flumes, create a water power of an immense capacity.

The opportunities for exporting the manufactured products are both rail and water. The merchant marine of the world can be accommodated in Puget Sound and the deep water of Budd's Inlet is sufficient to accommodate all vessels that might desire to load at our wharves. The trackage facilities give easy ingress and egress to any number of railway trains that might compete for the transportation of our products to eastern or southern markets.

MINING.

It would not be proper to emphasize Olympia as a "mining town," but the coal beds adjacent demand that the mining industry be mentioned in this

connection. Olympia is the seaport nearest the coal fields that are now open—those at Bucoda—with a rail communication between them. The same is true of the quarries of building stone at Tenino, both places in Thurston county. This stone is an excellent article for building, and as stone supplants brick as a building material, it will cause a very material increase in the business of Olympia's banking and mercantile houses. The contents of the hills west and northwest of Olympia, still covered with the primitive forest, are utterly unknown. Further explorations will doubtless open other coal beds and stone quarries, to say nothing of the tin, iron, silver or gold mines that may yet reward the ambitious prospector.

COMMERCE.

Take a birds-eye view of western Washington. Carefully note the location of the larger streams, the valleys and the prairie lands; the mountains of mineral and the forests of timber. Note, too, that dividing this vast area is an inlet from the ocean, not dissimilar to those gulfs and bays and seas around which gathered the maritime greatness of the ancient world. Glance backward now and note where sat the ancient marts of commerce. Glance now at modern geography; where is London, St. Petersburg, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Duluth? Glance again, at western Washington and answer, where will sit the mistress of Puget Sound commerce? Will it not be at the Head of Navigation?

Sitting at Olympia, the proud mistress of this western Mediterranean can have poured into her lap the surplus products of the mines, the mills, the forests and the fields, of the great Olympic peninsula, extending northwesterly to the Straits of Fuca, and the traffic on the east between the Cascade mountains and the Sound, will be

largely under her control. Here again with transcendent importance comes in the large area of tide lands. The wharves of the Sound's future cities will be built of stone, at a great cost. In the race for commercial supremacy the city that can furnish a maximum area of wharf at a minimum cost for masonry will have a decided advantage over her rivals. A water front that can maintain two acres of wharf by building 100 cubic yards of stone can offer to commercial factors inducements vastly superior to those places where 100 cubic yards of masonry represent only a quarter-acre of wharf.

At Olympia, the distance between the channel dredged by the federal government and the hill on either side is fully 2000 feet. The channel will be about one mile in length and we thus have an area on each side of over 200 acres. The railway tracks will be along the shore lines of the bay. The vessels will occupy the channel. The space between, after allowing for factories, will be sufficient for wharf facilities of a great metropolis and presents an inducement to commercial interests that can be duplicated by few, if any other, points on Puget Sound waters.

The depth of water in Budd's Inlet is favorable to safe anchorage and is protected from storms; while to the south of Fourth street bridge, or at any of many other eligible points, may be built dry docks at comparatively small cost.

Until masonry takes the place of piling in the construction of wharves salt water commerce will be subject to the depredations of the toredo. This worm does not work in fresh water. On each side of Olympia, entering the waters of Budd's Inlet from the hills on either side, are numerous fresh water streams, one of which, the Des Chutes river, is fed by the constant

melting snows which crown Mount Rainier. Besides these streams, gushing and sparkling springs bedeck the lines of hills. As the flowing tide comes in, these streams and springs greatly neutralize the briny waters of the sea. This impedes the work of the toredo and, as a result, piling at Olympia lasts longer than at other Sound points.

The waters of Puget Sound are rich in food fishes of many varieties. The different methods of preserving these fishes is already of commercial importance to the state. The favored location and favored facilities of Olympia give emphasis to the statement that here is where canning, smoking, salting in tubs and dry-salting of fishes can be engaged in with profit.

The clam and oyster are found in the coves and bays of Thurston county, oftentimes in great quantities. With improved methods of treatment—the careful and scientific cultivation of the beds by intelligent white men supplanting the rude and awkward treatment given by the Indian—there is little reason why the oyster industry at Olympia may not be of as much commercial importance as it is to many Atlantic cities. It is quite probable that, with proper management, the eastern oyster and the eastern clam can be transplanted to the waters at the head of Puget Sound and attain the growth and flavor that characterize them in their eastern homes. When this is done the estuaries adjacent to Olympia will contain beds of these mullusks, of incalculable importance to commerce and, alone will give Olympia a commercial prestige, rivalling even Baltimore and Long Island Sound.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

An abstract of federal land laws, showing how easily, agricultural, timber, stone or mineral lands may be secured is hardly practical in this

connection. It is sufficient to state that these laws are exceedingly liberal to those seeking homes or those seeking investments. A United States land office is in Olympia where information can be obtained and filings made at a minimum cost. In Thurston county are thousands of acres of virgin soil and virgin forests awaiting the plowshare and the axe. To the man in possession of all his faculties here lie opportunities that need only to be improved in order to surround one with ease and independence.

The county has a system of public schools that is unsurpassed in older states. The teachers are recognized as among the leading educators of the state. The school buildings are commodious edifices and furnished with modern school house improvements. The people are loyal to the schools and sustain the authorities in their efforts to maintain the schools at a high standard.

The surrounding topography peculiarly fits Olympia for beautiful residences. The hills on the east, south and west rise above the hum, the smoke and the turmoil of the business and industrial quarters. An extended plateau on each of the three sides overlooks the city, overlooks each other and commands a fine view of the bay and the white capped mountains. Graded streets sidewalks and street car lines bring a residence lot in any of these quarters within easy access to the business center of the city. A home with surroundings like these cannot fail to cultivate those finer sensibilities of human nature that tend to make one grand and noble—proud that his lot has been cast in such a place.

To those citizens of the county upon whom devolves the duty of maintaining that prestige to which the political and geographical position of

Thurston county entitle her a few central ideas are suggested around which their thoughts, hopes and aspirations should center.

1. When the eastern citizen gathers courage to break loose from life long associations and locates in Thurston county, he can make no greater mistake than to ignore the dignity of labor. Whether he locates in the country and engages in developing the magnificent agricultural and manufacturing possibilities of the county or in the city and enters upon a business or professional life he must not rest under the hallucination that prosperity comes to him who does not toil. Instances may be cited of fortunes being made in Western Washington by a stroke of chance but they are not the kind of fortunes a new country relies upon for its prosperity.

2. To constitute good citizenship there must be loyalty to home institutions. The man who risks his labor and his means in developing the resources of his locality should expect a reasonable cooperation of his neighbors. He is not a good citizen who refuses that cooperation.

3. A government "by the people" is a failure if the citizens do not take an active interest in local affairs. The west contains many adventurers who "toil not, neither do they spin." The good citizen looks to it that integrity and ability fills the public offices. Too often in a new country does the slogan, "a public office is a public trust," become in practice, "a public office is a private snap."

4. Just as the rivulet from the spring on the hillside fertilizes and irrigates the valleys below, so from the state system of free schools flow those streams of independent thought and act so essential to the moral, intellect-

ual and industrial growth of every community within the state. While private schools in their way, are doing good, they cannot for lack of means, do the work expected of an educational system. So upon our free schools must the people of Washington rely for prosperity along all lines of good government.

Thus within a limited space would be narrated the events of our first half century; the natural advantages of Thurston county as they exist today and as they have existed since the cupidity of man prompted him to open up a civilization in these forests; thus would be narrated the artificial advantages of enterprises, societies, churches and schools, and thus would be unrolled the scroll of years and there be taken a prospective look to what, under the stimulus of western thrift and energy, these natural and artificial advantages will lead us to. Our visions may not be realized; their luster may be eclipsed by ease and indolence, but such will not be through a lack of opportunities. Here are in close proximity more than a medial of the essential elements of commercial greatness. Here is a land locked harbor affording safety from oceanic storms. Here are pure water, fertile lands, rich mines and a salubrious climate. Here is a people whose intelligence, industry, thrift, toleration and loyalty to home, country and Creator are not surpassed in any locality within the broad domain of civilized life. An immigrant or investor not satisfied with these would be displeased if offered the earth.

And now, with a reliance upon the accuracy of this delineation, it is commended to the consideration of those who would know the past of the first settlement on grand old Puget Sound.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Proof sheets of the preceding pages were submitted to a few of the early settlers of the county and with their aid some new matter has been elicited, not so much, however, as was hoped for.

Page 52—Columbia engine company started out with a subscription list and raised among themselves about \$1000 and from outsiders enough to make a list of about \$1700. The engine company had the plan of the present building drawn by Harvey Clark and Chas. Seymour. and then offered to turn over the plan and list to the town if the town would furnish the balance of the funds and erect the building. The board accepted the proposition.

Page 60—The Burmeister building at the corner of Third and Main streets was not the one now standing. The building of 1862 was frame and was burned in the fire of 1879. The present building was erected in 1884.

Page 64—The block house stood at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, near the site now occupied by the Hotel Olympia, instead of at the corner of Main and Thirteenth.

Page 74.—On January 7, 1879, occurred a heavy fall of snow that broke down awnings and many small buildings. Among the larger buildings that yielded to its tremendous pressure was the surveyor-general's office, on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, and the sawmill of W. H. Mitchell on the site now occupied by the Olympia Door & Lumber Com-

pany. Young timber too was destroyed by its great weight.

Page 75—The colony known as the Newell colony did not come with Gov. Newell, but came the spring before, entirely independent of his coming. For some unexplained reason it took the name of Newell colony. It consisted of twenty-two persons: Gustav Lindquist, Jos. Raisbeck, Olav Frisch, Oliver Matson, James Quigley, and their families, and Henry Stenner and Fred Nitschke, single men. Nor did they return east after abandoning their claims.

Page 78—E. A. Stevens was agent for the Wells, Fargo Express Company instead of the Adams'.

Page 84—The Republican candidate for joint representative was T. M. Reed Jr.

Page 98—During the fall of 1891 Dr. Campbell, a blind physician of the Thompsonian school, treated a young lady of Olympia, named Linton, who was troubled with epileptic fits. He administered lobelia and capsicum, the medicines of his school. She steadily declined until death ensued. The doctor was charged with murder and after a protracted trial, lasting two weeks, was acquitted.

Page 106—The year that Dr. McCarty held church service in Olympia was 1854.

Page 119—T. B. Speek resided on a farm on Tenalquot prairie where he made his chairs—not at Tumwater,

Page 120—Biles & Carter's tannery was established at Tumwater in 1859.

1895.

But little need be added to complete the record of 1895.

The matter uppermost in the minds of the people was the construction of a new capitol. The legislature of this year appropriated \$1,000,000 for a new building, to be paid out of a fund derived from the sale of lands granted by the federal government for such a public building. Bids for the building of the superstructure were called for to be opened August 19, but the bids then received were thrown out, all being for more than the commission was authorized by the legislature to pay. November 19 was set for again opening bids. On that day five bids were opened and all rejected.

The details of the work preliminary to the construction of the capitol constitute a lengthy chapter properly belonging to the history of the State, but the laborers, business men, and farmers of the county are anxious to have work progress that the enormous weight of the "hard times" may be lightened. The people have failed to appreciate the various trials of the capitol commission in awarding a contract—trials that are made greater because of the financial depression.

The case appealed to the supreme court involving the right of the county commissioners to create an Incidental Fund was decided adversely to the county. The commissioners, however, did not abandon their effort to pay cash and adopted the system of drawing short-time warrants on the tax levy of 1895, with the expectation that they will be paid in advance of all outstanding warrants which, it is generally understood, were issued after the county had reached its legal limit of indebtedness.

On October 14 the citizens of the county were greatly pained to learn of the death of ex-Governor E. P. Ferry, which occurred at Seattle early that morning of pneumonia.

In September occurred the death of Geo. D. Shannon, a pioneer of Thurston county, who owned an extensive ranch on the Nisqually bottoms.

During the year there appeared a revival in the lumber business. The mills were generally starting and the demand for logs afforded a happy relief from the depression of a few years ago.

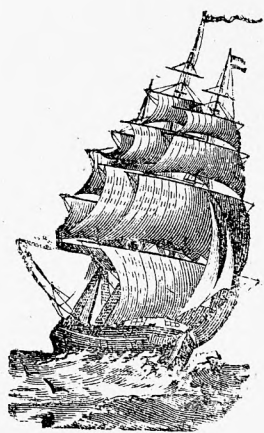
At the annual city election in December Charles H. Ayer was elected mayor; F. G. Blake, treasurer; R. A. Graham, clerk; A. J. Falknor, attorney; Dr. Newell, health officer; Geo. Scofield, councilman-at-large; George Forbes, councilman from the First Ward; T. C. Van Epps from the Third Ward, and G. M. Savage from the Fifth Ward.

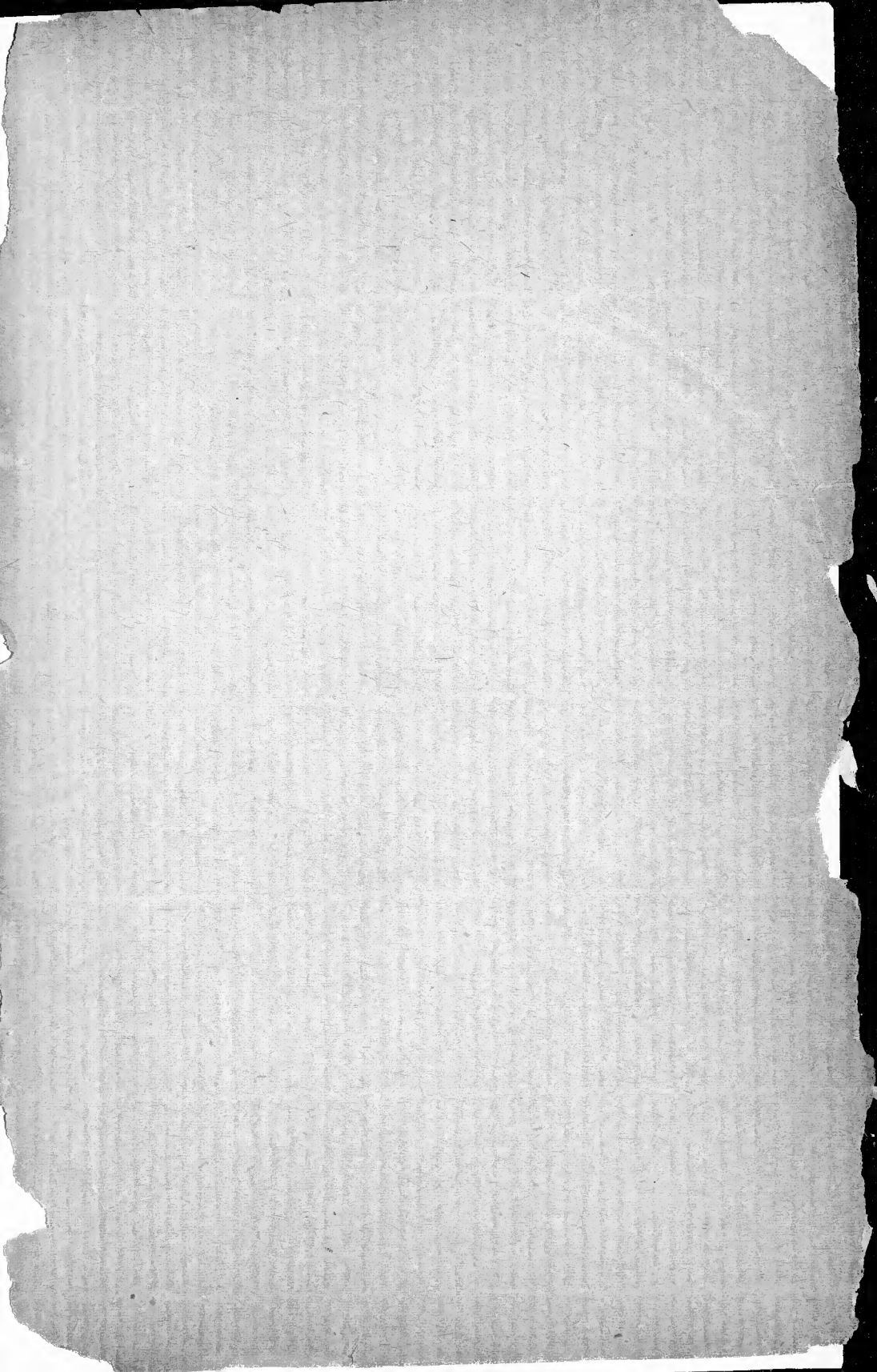
During the year an added interest was taken in horticulture, induced largely through the efforts of the County Horticultural Society. An increased acreage was planted and strenuous efforts made to impede the ravages of fruit pests. R. H. Hannah was appointed county fruit inspector, and through his efforts old orchards were disinfected.

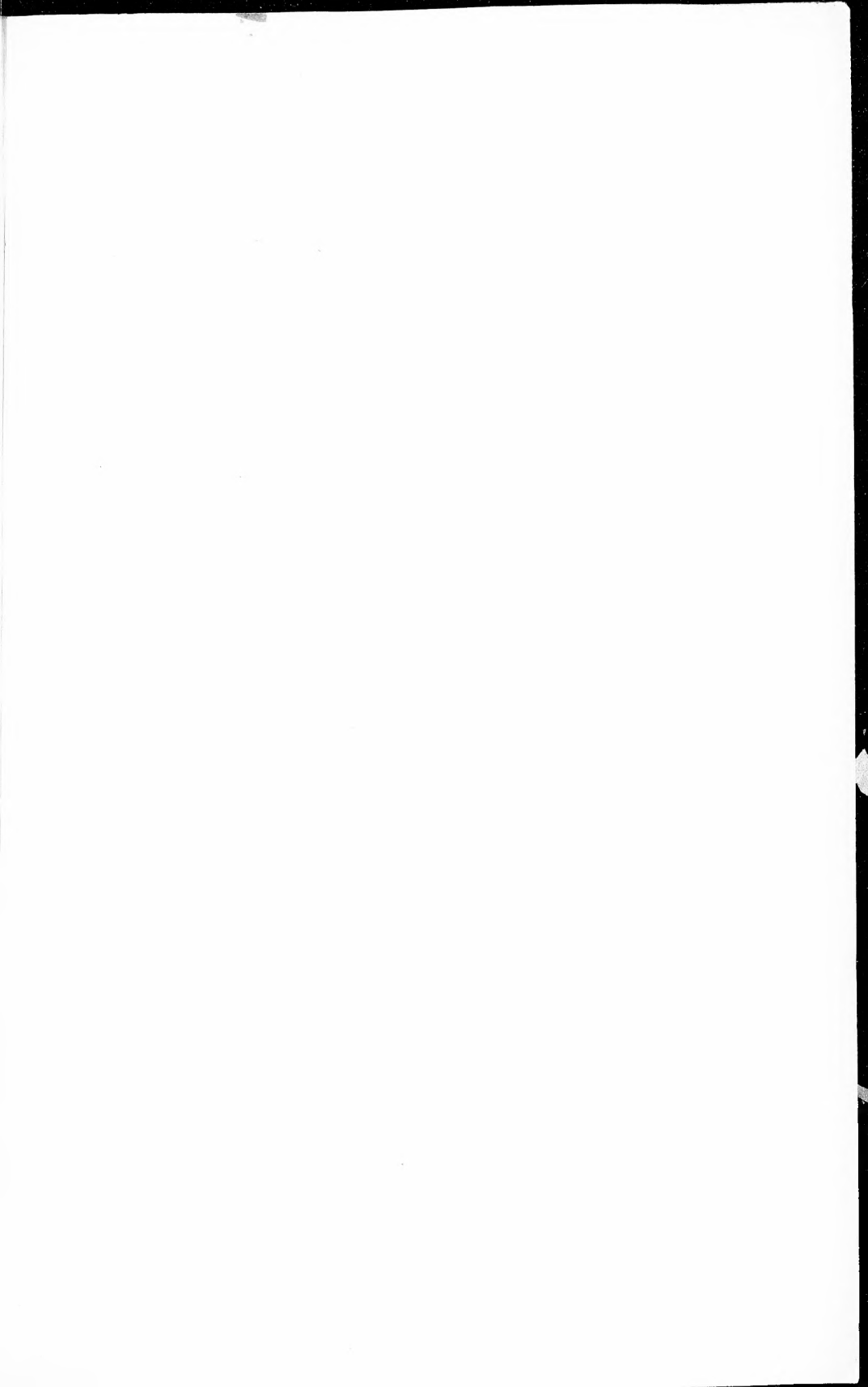
The river Deschutes was named by M. T. Summons, the Indian name for the stream being Pacalups.

The Indian name for the prairie called Chamber's Prairie, ever since its settlement, was Elcumen.

The Indian name for the little village called Smithfield, and afterwards Olympia, was Chithoot.







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